

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1925 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Fourteen Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1925—VOL. XVII, NO. 241

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

MINING PEACE PLAN DRAWN TO STOP STRIKES

System of Conciliation and Profit Sharing Proposed to Stabilize Industry

PUBLIC TO BENEFIT BY COAL PRICE CUT

Widespread Effect of Anthracite Suspension Cited by Wilkes-Barre Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A plan for the settlement of the present anthracite strike in Pennsylvania and for the prevention of strikes in the future has been devised by a group of disinterested men immediately acquainted with the situation and its details in detail through The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Lyman P. Powell, nationally-known educator, who has been making a personal investigation of the strike situation in the anthracite fields.

The plan provides for a system of conciliation, for a sharing of profits with the public, the miners, and the operators, for various mechanical improvements, and for joint effort by the operators and miners to increase the production and consumption of anthracite.

All Factors Considered
"If the plan is put into operation by the miners and operators," said Dr. Powell, "I think it would be one of the most effective ever devised for settling strikes. It takes into account all the factors in the welfare of the anthracite industry as a whole, including the desire of the miners for increased wages and of the operators for greater profits."

The plan was drafted after considerable discussion by a committee of the Exchange Club of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., the center of the industry. The committee, which was headed by the president of the club, Thomas Hart, a leading real estate dealer of Wilkes-Barre, and having the co-operation of W. S. Tompkins and others, drew up the report and submitted it to the club for discussion. Dr. Powell has sent a copy of it to President Coolidge and has taken the responsibility for getting it before the public.

Mutuality of Interest
The report puts forward the idea that the various desires of those engaged in the anthracite industry, or affected by it, are not antagonistic and can all be met by the adoption of a conciliatory and co-operative attitude. The committee of Wilkes-Barre business men who drew up the plan enumerated its benefits as follows:

1. Increased pay to the mine workers. 2. Increased profits to minor operators. 3. Lower cost to consumers. 4. Increased production with decreased per ton mine costs. 5. Elimination of strikes. 6. Greater safety in mining. 8. Conservation of coal. 9. Constructive publicity. 10. Modernization of selling methods.

The committee envisaged the strike problem as one affecting not only the anthracite industry itself, but also all industries using anthracite, scattered through many parts of the country, and as having serious possibilities for all persons engaged in the industry and communities supported by it if the strike problem is not solved.

Retention of Market

The introduction says: "Notwithstanding the time and effort spent by the operators and miners in trying to effect a settlement of the strike problem now confronting the anthracite district, at their meetings in Atlantic City, and the further fruitless effort of the Citizens' Committee to bring the operators and miners together in further conference, it is apparent that the question of wage increase without increase in price of coal is unsolvable and an early settlement of the controversy is far off. It is also feared that a strike now means a loss of market, necessitating curtailed

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1925

Local
Plymouth Gas Unit Cut Asked.....
Captain Parker Names Deputies.....
President's Day Speech.....
Patriots Face Death in Sun.....
Teachers Hear Dr. A. O. Thomas.....
Record-Breaking School Enrollment.....
Plans for Foundation of New Expansion Building.....

General
Federal Workers Discuss Legislation \$250,000 Tax Cut Predicted.....
Adequate Defense Against War Is.....
Women Name for Congress.....
Mining Peace Plan Drafted.....
Rhinelander Pact Is Within Sight.....
Turks Demand Plebiscite on Mosul Issue.....

World
World News in Brief.....
Geneva Summer School Popular.....
Belgian Summer School Popular.....
Cyprian Lake Fisheries Grow.....
Hearing on Rail Merger Renewed.....
Irishman Looms as Metropolis.....

Sports

Davis Cup Players Tame Up.....
United States Singers Tame Draw.....
Yankees Win Cricket Title.....
Major League Baseball.....

Features

Prize for School.....

"That school is perfectly splendid," she declared enthusiastically. "It has given us invaluable training, and an insight into the workings of the State Department which makes the first plunge into diplomatic life much easier. It is one of the most interest-

Closes to Holland as Vice-Consul



MISS PATTIE FIELD
© Harris & Ewing

Appointment of Woman Consuls Marks New Era in Diplomacy

Miss Pattie Field, Radcliffe '23, First to Represent United States in Foreign Service—Passed Rigid Examination After Two Trials

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—That the United States Government should send Miss Pattie Field, its first woman appointee in the consular service, to one of the most important foreign posts after a four months' successful "try out" in the new foreign service school at the State Department, augurs well for the future of women in the service.

Miss Field, a graduate of Radcliffe College in the class of 1923, who was one of 20 successful candidates in the foreign service examinations last January, will leave for her post as vice-consul at Amsterdam, Holland, in October.

At Amsterdam Miss Field will serve under Consul-General W. H. Gale and will be associated with a consul and two other vice-consuls.

Watching With Interest

"Admission of women to the foreign service is an experiment which officials of the State Department are watching with great interest," she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "They are giving every encouragement to the women wishing to enter this field. Frankly, I don't know how the experiment is going to work out. No one knows, but there are high hopes for its success. There are certain posts, such as those in South American countries, to which it would be difficult to send a woman as consul or diplomatic secretary at the present time. But as conditions change in regard to the position of women, I believe more and more women will qualify for the service."

Miss Field believes that there are certain duties attendant upon the consular and diplomatic services which a woman is eminently qualified to perform. Examination of immigrants, facilitation of travelers, and the detail work which is an unspectacular but essential part of the routine of foreign posts, she believes are particularly within the province of a woman consul.

RHINELAND PACT WITHIN SIGHT, IS PARIS VIEW

French Special Treaties Complicate Issue Somewhat—Optimism Rules

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Coming into French territory, Austin Chamberlain, British Foreign Prime Minister, Paul Painlevé, French Prime Minister, and Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, met the British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, at Aix-les-Bains and came to an agreement regarding the invitation to Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, to attend the conference which will be held shortly at Lausanne. It is suggested that the difficulty respecting the situation of Poland and Czechoslovakia be overcome by a German promise immediately to engage in pourparlers with those countries.

Asked what they were doing at Aix-les-Bains, M. Briand replied: "We went to help Mr. Baldwin to find a word of four letters in the European cross-word puzzle." This bon mot has had much success, though perhaps it is not of remarkable quality. It will be remembered that peace in French is spelled paix. Mr. Baldwin is taking a vacation in the little French town, and the meeting of the statesmen was not formal. Nevertheless, it was extremely useful, giving precision to the purpose of the French and British representatives at Geneva.

London Jurists Work

As a result of the recent conversations, and particularly of the work of the jurists at London, it would appear that very few difficulties remain toward the conclusion of a Rhinelander pact. Unfortunately a number of other subjects have forced themselves upon the original proposal of a Rhinelander pact. But although a simple matter has been made complicated by the existence of special treaties of France with central European countries, the objections raised are being smoothed away.

It is agreed that France may act immediately in specified cases of aggression. The general rule, however, will be that disputes are to be submitted to arbitration by the League of Nations. It is hoped that the Covenant of the League will be subsequently amended, because if its arbitration is required, it is necessary that the Council without reaching complete unanimity could decide to take sanctions against a recalcitrant nation. Otherwise such a nation may be a member of the Council, and by its veto prevent any interference with its most indefensible actions.

Exiating Engagements

French statesmen have insisted that besides a Rhinelander pact it is imperative there should be clear recognition by Germany that France, Poland and Czechoslovakia have already entered into engagements, and it is therefore desirable that all cases of conflict should be provided for in advance by pacts between Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that it is

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

ADEQUATE DEFENSE AGAINST WAR IS MR. COONLEY'S PLEA

New Head of Chemical Procurement District Believes Government Should Avail Itself of All Resources as Protection From Aggression

Coincident with his acceptance today of the appointment as chief of the First Chemical Warfare Procurement District, Howard Coonley, president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and vice-president of the United States Shipping Board, 1918-1919, issued a statement condemning war and deprecating a national preparedness which would lead to war, but urging a defense which would adequately protect the country from aggression.

"I believe that war is detestable and to be avoided," he declared. "I do believe, however, that being defenseless is not the proper way to avoid war."

The Chemical Warfare Procurement District, of which Mr. Coonley will be in charge, includes the New England states. The principal work in the district, it was pointed out, is to arrange for the manufacture of chemical materials in the event of national emergency.

Mr. Coonley, in accepting the appointment, added:

I wish to assist in furthering what I consider to be one of the most constructive measures for national preparedness that has been put into effect in this country. The mobilization of industry, the production of materials to be used in chemical warfare, and particularly the protection against chemical warfare, is to my mind an extremely important phase of industrial mobilization.

There had been considerable discussion during the year, which was due to the abolishing of chemical warfare by international agreement.

The reasons advanced were that it is inhumane and barbarous.

I am unable to follow the reasoning that accepts the bayonet and the high explosive shell as weapons of war in modern warfare, and rejects chemicals. War, but this is rather beside the point.

I believe that it may be possible to abolish war, but this is not believeable. We will ever have to eliminate from the world any possible weapon.

History shows us that no weapon

is the one of the most interest-

EXTENDED CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM MAY BE SOUGHT

Demands for New Legislation Discussed by Federal Employees

Demands for an extension of the civil service system so that it shall apply to all federal employees, the establishment of a higher minimum wage, and the payment of higher annuities upon retirement were heard at today's session of the National Federation of Federal Employees which is meeting at the Hotel Brunswick, and it was announced that tomorrow resolutions calling for legislative action will be presented.

Sentiment at the convention, which represents several hundred thousand government employees, is very strong in favor of extension of civil service requirements to all federal employees, as well as for placing the responsibilities of each employee in charge of the Federal Civil Service Commission. Various departments whose workers still may be political appointees were cited, in particular the departments of internal revenue and prohibition enforcement.

"Great satisfaction with the way civil service requirements are administered was expressed.

Program Presented

Alfred Berryessa, secretary of the San Francisco local, and J. P. Thompson, vice-president of the federation, also of San Francisco, have brought to the convention a definite program requesting the payment of \$1200 annually to retired employees, and the privilege of retiring after 30 years of service.

After Miss Matilda Lindsay, assistant director of the Bryn Mawr summer school for women workers in industry had outlined the purposes and functions of the school, the federation voted its endorsement, and the educational committee was requested to assist federal workers to attend the school.

Most of the morning and afternoon sessions were occupied with discussion of constitutional questions, but throughout the delegates were talking over among themselves the main issues of the convention, which will come up for action tomorrow, and sentiment is united in favor of the civil service requirements, and a referendum of the retirement act.

Election Tomorrow

Election of officers will be held tomorrow or Friday, and it is expected that Luther C. Steward, who has been president since the federation's organization, will be re-elected to the place. Competition for the selection of the next meeting place of the federation is keen, and Philadelphia is making an especially strong request on account of the sesquicentennial celebration which will be held there.

Tonight the delegates will be entertained by members of local unions at a reception in the Scenic Auditorium. Thursday afternoon a trip to the North Shore will be taken, with dinner at Swampscoot.

Mountain Boys and Girls Work to Get Education

BIG CREEK, Ky., Sept. 9 (P)—Big Creek Institute, a school for boys and girls of the mountains, has a rule against soliciting or accepting financial aid. T. L. Adams, president, formerly connected with Berea College, founded the school in January, 1922. Students "work out their own educational salvation," he says, on a piecework basis, and their earnings enable them to pay their board. The product is sold and any profit goes to help support the school. Poultry raising, rug weaving, and other work are engaged in.

One year ago the number of pupils enrolled was 978,482. Although definite figures will not be available until after registration, it was estimated by Dr. John A. Ferguson, chairman of the committee on buildings of the Board of Education, that the large number of pupils subjected to a part-time schedule will be reduced to only 15,000 this year.

Three high schools are included among the 33 new schools. These are the High School of Commerce in Sixty-fifth Street, west of Broadway; the James Monroe High School in East 272d Street and Boynton Avenue, the Bronx, and the James Madison High School at Avenue P and Quentin Road, Brooklyn.

These are the days, as the cartoonist has it, when the authors and furnishers of suburban gardens indulge their deepest flair for munificence by bringing the treasure from the plots so laboriously and joyously tended throughout the season to their less fortunate friends in the city. The gardens may be only little strips which it took unrelenting care and sagacious planting to make yield a well-rounded crop.

But no great acreage of sable soil, irrigated by the most modern contrivances, fertilized with the last word in agricultural specialty ever produced any more satisfaction to the tiller, or any more glittering and perfect tomatoes, squashes, beets and lettuces to be borne in triumph to the market.

Fleurish in Presentation

There is something separate and distinct about the thrill that proceeds from brushing the early morning dew from a half dozen fat, scarlet tomatoes, finding a crumpled paper bag to carry them in and finally, after the traditional commissary's journey into the city during which the conversation rested solely upon the merits of one method of banking over another, depositing those tomatoes with a flourish on the desk of some known apartment dweller, with a seemingly casual, "Thought you'd like to sample some of my garden stuff."

As every gardener on a small scale knows, it is the thing to seem casual, at harvest time, about the labors, the

Tax Reduction of \$350,000,000 Predicted by Martin Madden

House Appropriations Committee Chairman Asks Co-operation and Interest of Public to Supervise Expenditures of Government Departments

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Congress will continue to cut cost of Government, while existing and contemplated economies will insure a further reduction of \$350,000,000 in taxes, on income, for the next session of Congress, said Martin B. Madden, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, in an interview here with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"I would like to see a great nationwide organization of taxpayers to supervise expenditures of the various departments of Government and to give the taxpayers' side of situations to appropriating bodies," said Mr. Madden.

"Congress needs co-operation of the people in an effort further to lop off unjustifiable governmental activities. The American people should aid in creating a public sentiment for economical expenditures of public funds."

"Before the war the cost of federal government was about \$1,000,000,000 per year. After the war it mounted as high as \$19,000,000,000 in one single year, with a total of more than \$50,000,000,000, or more than twice what had been expended by the Government from the Declaration of Independence to the day of war in 1917. Since the war we have reduced the cost of government to \$35,000,000 annually. With the budget we will continue to cut the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

TURKS DEMAND PLEBISCITE ON MOSUL ISSUE

Memorandum Is Presented to League Council on the Subject

NEUTRAL LABOR FOR DISARMAMENT PARLEY

Geneva Peace Protocol Is Not Likely to Be Discussed by Assembly

GENEVA, Sept. 9 (P)—Formal demand for a plebiscite to determine whether the Mosul district in Upper Mesopotamia shall go to Turkey or the British mandate state of Irak was contained in a memorandum presented to the Council of the League of Nations today by Tewfik Rushdi Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister.

The memorandum declares that Great Britain refuses to agree to the plebiscite if it will be "indisputable proof" that the Turkish claim is well founded and that Mosul desires to be restored to the sovereignty of Turkey, "her mother country."

Evidence that the neutral countries of Europe will persistently labor for the early convocation of a disarmament conference was given today when Mr. Zahle, former Premier of Denmark, addressing the Assembly of the League of Nations, urged that the League's Council continue preparatory steps for a conference and study all the problems connected with disarmament.

The Assembly began general discussion of the Council's report. Viscount Cecil received an ovation

arm line in order to prevent the British and Turk's governments from trying to persuade us to accept their respective views of the right method to set about its work. Thus, when the Commission visited London, the British Government privately indicated its satisfaction that the League Council had decided to appoint a commission in preference to holding a plebiscite.

To this the commission felt bound to reply that as the Council had in no way limited its power of action, it considered itself free to recommend a plebiscite if it thought fit. A similar incident happened at Ankara when the Turkish Government wrote to the chairman that it was convinced that the commission "will wish to insure the triumph of justice by recommending that the Council should allow the population of the Vilayet of Mosul freely to determine its own fate." The Commission again refused to accept the blandishments of Turkey.

After investigating the matter on the spot, however, the Commission, to use its own words, "became convinced of the full force of the British assertions as to the insuperable practical difficulties of holding a plebiscite and the considerable doubt which might still remain as to its truthfulness."

Investigation Was Exhaustive

In the course of its investigations the commission visited practically every town of any importance in the disputed territory, which comprises an area of 87,890 square miles and an indefinite population which the commission itself estimates at about 800,000. The three members split up into three subcommittees and made extended trips by air, by motor car, on horseback, and even on foot in districts unsuited to other modes of travel.

They interrogated innumerable members of the different peoples, nations, and languages inhabiting the Vilayet. At first they found witnesses very loth to give their views, but state that in the end they managed to overcome this reluctance and that they are convinced the inhabitants expressed their wishes freely.

"More than one witness" the report states, "after speaking in private and in a whisper in favor of Turkey, loudly declared himself in favor of the Irak Government in order that he might be overheard by those waiting outside." In other cases, "persons who regarded themselves as being favored by the authorities supported Irak while those who had vainly endeavored to obtain public offices or other favors, displayed Turkish leanings.

Opinions were also influenced by the rivalries of tribal chiefs. In some cases witnesses asked a member of the commission what a certain person (named) had said, so that they could vote for the opposite side.

"In a large number of cases, the tribesmen and peasants," the commission records, "simply referred us to their tribal chiefs or to the owners of the villages."

Irak Wins Over Turkey

After weighing the whole situation as carefully as possible, the commission came to the conclusion that "taking the territory as a whole, the desires expressed by the population are more in favor of Irak than of Turkey."

"It must, however, be realized," the report continued, "that the attitude of most of the people was influenced by the desire for effective support under the mandate and by economic considerations rather than by any feelings of solidarity with the Arab kingdom; if these two factors had carried no weight with the persons consulted, it is probable that the majority of them would have preferred to return to

EVENTS TONIGHT

Convention of American Legion; entertainment at Y-D Clubhouse, 200 Huntington Avenue.

Theaters

Majestic—"Rose-Marie," 8.

Keith's—"Vaudville," 2.

Playhouse—"The Fall Guy," 8:20.

Playpays

Colonial—"Dorothy," 8:15.

Fenway—"Wild Horse," 8:15.

Symphony Hall—"Winds of Chance," 2:15.

Tremont Temple—"The Fool," 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

First regular meeting of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, Hall B, Tremont Temple, 8:30 a. m.

Weekly Luncheon Conference of League of Neighbors, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 1 to 2.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, at the Christian Science Publishing Society, 167 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to the subscriber, \$1.00 per month; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Postage at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided by the Post Office Act of Oct. 2, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Cleaner Dyer

House of DALOZ ESTAB. 1845

Garments Draperies Rugs

Main Office 11 Hampshire Street

Phone 6-0602

Down Town Bureau Brooklyn Bureau

27-41 Temple St. 1032 Beacon St.

Tel. Lib. 6175, 6176 Tel. Regent 2049

Junior and Senior Courses in Acting

PACKARD THEATRE INSTITUTE

With professional management, the Packard Theatre, the largest amateur organization in New England, presents: Katherine Cornell, William Farnum, Jeanne Eagels, and others.

In the cast: of David Belasco, Arthur Hopkins, and other leading managers.

CHISWICK PACKARD, President

ALICE RUTH TOLMINSON, Director

Box 401-A, Earl Carroll Theatre Bldg.

75 Tremont Street, Boston

Phone 611-0000

Turkey rather than to be attached to the British and Turk's governments.

Hence the commission's conclusion which has been so adversely criticized both by the British and Turks that either "the territory must remain under the effective mandate of the League of Nations for a period which may be put at 25 years," or that the League of Nations control terminate (as at present agreed) on the expiry of the four years' treaty now in force between Great Britain and Irak the territory should remain an integral part of Turkey.

The commission also found a definite Kurdish national feeling which, "though yet young was reasonable enough," and it made a special recommendation that "guarantees of local administration" should be given to this section of the population.

To Protect Minorities

Since the disputed territory will be in a Moslem state, whether it goes to Irak or remains in Turkey, the commission also advocated special measures for the protection of the minorities—notably the Christians, the Jews, and the Yazidis (Devil-Worshippers). The Nestorian Christians living just over the border of the Mosul Vilayet in the Turkish Vilayet of Hakkari are excluded from this recommendation, as the Commission considers that the British claim to a frontier embracing this region "is not justified."

The Commissioners also do not recommend a partition of the territory, but say that if a partition is ultimately decided upon it should follow the line of the Lesser Zab river. The Dala region, they add, should in any case be retained by Irak to which it is essential "for the solution of the irrigation problem."

Improved machinery for modernizing mining methods also is recommended and the coal operators and union leaders urged to co-operate in having it installed. This, the authors of the plan hold, would lead to a decrease in the cost of production.

Division of Profits

The increased profits due to these decreases in costs, the report recommends, should be divided in the following ratio: About 50 per cent to be used for lowering the cost of coal to the public; 20 per cent to go as increased profits for the operators; 20 per cent for increased wages and 10 per cent to be used for promotional activities.

The plan recommends the formation of a special organization for the prevention of strikes, consisting of a conciliation board of 10 men, three to be engineers appointed by the coal companies, three to be state inspectors and one engineer from the United States Bureau of Mines appointed by the director of the bureau. This appointee shall act as chairman of the board.

Mining costs as of Aug. 31, 1925, would be the basis of adjustment and the wage scale would continue as of that date. Certified public accountants appointed by the conciliation board would determine the decrease in operating costs and prorate the savings as outlined, beginning immediately. The conciliation board would determine the feasibility of any new mining methods or machinery and determine the proper wage for each new piece of work subject to appeal by either party to the board or to an umpire for final decision.

Board of Safety

A second board composed of safety engineers would be appointed to investigate safety conditions, and to make recommendations for improvements, which both parties would agree to accept without appeal.

A third board of six or seven persons would be appointed as a joint publicity committee to carry on a campaign to increase the consumption of anthracite.

Research laboratories would be established by the operators under the plan to study methods of utilizing coal. An improvement in selling methods would also be introduced by having each company establish its own retail yards or select one dealer in each city to handle its coal, in-

MINING PEACE PLAN DRAWN TO STOP STRIKES

(Continued from Page 1)

production, a divorcing of outside sympathy from the industry.

"It means loss of business, not

only locally, but for all producers

of those commodities bought and used in the anthracite districts.

Iron from the northwest, wheat

from Kansas and Minnesota, meat

from Chicago, wool from the west

and plains, cotton from the south

and the mills of New England, shoes

and clothing, necessities and luxu-

ries from the four corners of the earth.

Therefore the attention of the entire country centers on the an-

thracite situation."

Problem Demands Solution

The industry, it says, is confronted with the necessity for a decision on a wage increase and the cost of coal to the consumer, and for a solution of "the ever-recurring strike mon-

ster."

steed of handling it through many local dealers, the one agent to be responsible for furnishing added service to customers, such as maintaining a competent fuel engineer to advise customers and consult with architects and builders on the installation of equipment. Sales campaigns could thus be readily waged.

Ten per cent of the savings on the decreased cost of production would be used to pay the salaries of the boards and their employees, for the research laboratory and for advertising to encourage consumption. Until the contract was in full operation, these ex-

penses would be shared by both op-

erators and miners.

SUIT TO ENJOIN BUS SERVICE DISMISSED

B. & A. Loses in Action Against Berkshire Company

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 9 (Special)—In the first case that has

been won against the railroads by any bus company doing business exclusively within the State, the petition of the Boston & Albany Railroad, seeking to enjoin the Berkshire Motor Bus Company from operating between this city and Pittsfield, was dismissed in the equity side of Superior Court in Boston yesterday. Continuation of bus service over the route is assured by the court's action, which follows a spirited campaign on the part of the bus company for licenses from the towns and cities on its route.

Ray B. Osborne, proprietor of the Berkshire Motor Bus Company, gave out the following statement after the railroad's petition had been dis-

missed:

In the Superior Court, equity side,

an injunction was granted to the Berkshire Motor Bus Company by all three cities, Springfield, Westfield, and Pittsfield; and all seven towns, Lenox, Lee, Becket, Chester, Union, Russell, and West Springfield, along the route from Springfield to Pittsfield. It was agreed by counsel for the Boston & Albany Railroad and the Berkshire Motor Bus Company, George H. Fernand Jr. of Boston, and Theodore M. Compton of New Hampshire, respectively, that the petition of the railroad company should stand to enjoin the bus company to be dismissed without prejudice upon the completion of certain minor formalities attaching to the bus.

The week was especially prolific

in announcement of plans for large

office buildings, hotels and apart-

ment projects, most of which are to

be erected in the eastern section of

the country. The value of new con-

struction for the week, according to

the different groups, was as follows:

Hotels and apartments, \$22,950,000;

office buildings, \$19,100,000; public

works, \$7,500,000; industrial plants,

\$6,800,000; schools and churches,

\$6,750,000; theaters, \$4,700,000, and

hotels, \$2,350,000.

Construction of warehouses and

warehouses has been suspended by

the Berkshire Motor Bus Company

to all three cities, Springfield, West-

field, and Pittsfield; and all seven

towns, Lenox, Lee, Becket, Chester,

Union, Russell, and West Springfield,

and the city of Springfield, all of which

are in the eastern section of the state.

Henry C. Attwill, chairman of the

construction committee, said that

the petition for a lowering of the heat

standard should be accompanied by

a reduction of price because the

company would be selling a cheaper

product.

After reading the statute defining

the gas standard, Mr. Attwill said

it was passed at the request of the

Department of Public Utilities and

that its purpose was not to enable

gas companies to earn more money.

"Your petition doesn't sound so

good to us," he remarked, "as it stipulated a reduction in price to accomodate the lowering of the heat standard."

Edward C. Mason, clerk and attorney for the gas company, said that the company had been struggling for

many years to reach a sound financial basis.

It would be dangerous to reduce the rates immediately, he said, because the customers would not understand that the lowering of the heat standard was an experiment.

It proved unsuccessful, he explained, it would be extremely difficult to return to the higher rates.

Without experimenting, he said, the company could not know that the lower gas would be a satisfactory product for its customers.

The petition was taken under advisement.

In the Superior Court, equity side,

an injunction was granted to the

Berkshire Motor Bus Company by all

three cities, Springfield, Westfield,

MAINE PLANS FOR DEDICATION OF NEW EXPOSITION BUILDING

Automobile Caravan, Bedecked With Banners, Will Convey Officials and Others to Springfield for Exercises at Eastern States Exposition on Sept. 22

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 9 (Special) — An automobile caravan of Maine folk will go over the road to Springfield, Mass., to attend the dedication of the new State of Maine Building at the Eastern States Exposition grounds on Sept. 22.

The cars will carry banners telling where the party comes from, its destination and why the trip is being taken. The plan is to be followed also in selling the State of Maine to the people of the State. And will acquaint all those who go with the great value of the fair as an advertising medium for New England and particularly for Maine. The presence of this group also is expected to impress others outside the State and turn their eyes toward Maine.

Many Novel Features

The entire Maine congressional delegation, Gov. Ralph O. Brewster and governors from other New England states will be present at the dedication, and the committee in charge plans to introduce many novel and interesting features.

The State of Maine Building is practically completed. Already all of the 21 spaces available for exhibits have been engaged. The exhibits will be varied and representative of the State as a whole, and will be informative and interesting to the people of the entire country.

The Maine building, the cost of which will be within the \$50,000 of legislative appropriation and private subscription, is about the size of the Massachusetts building, next to which it will be located on the Avenue of States, but in no way resembling it.

The Massachusetts building is a replica of the old State House of the Bay State, while the design of the Maine building is based on no precedent, but is reminiscent of the old New England types of colonial architecture.

It is a plain building, designed exclusively for exhibition purposes, the entrance porch only being of ornamental design, with four cold metal columns supporting the pediment.

Maine Materials Used

Maine materials have been used very largely in the construction of this exhibition building, including Maine pine and spruce, Maine brick, Maine slate and Maine granite trimmings. Free materials have been donated by many enterprising Maine firms so that a much better building

World News in Brief

Berlin (AP) — An amalgamation of three large German oil firms was decided upon at a joint meeting of the boards of Deutsche Erdöl, Ltd., Deutsche Petroleum, Ltd., and Reutgers Werke, Ltd.

Santiago, Chile (AP) — The Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of a monument here to George Canning, who as Foreign Minister of Great Britain at the time the British Government recognized the independence of Chile and other South American republics.

Washington — American fishing vessels based at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., 19,421,105 pounds of fresh fish, valued at \$826,947 during the month of July, according to a federal report. This is an increase of 16.62 per cent over the same period for 1924, figured in quantity, and an increase of 16.14 per cent in value.

Washington (AP) — Plans for a non-right dirigible for commercial use have been exhibited to Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, by Capt. Karl Lipp, formerly connected to the Zeppelin, German airship builder. Captain Lipp, who designed the craft, said it would be approximately 900 feet long and able to carry 200 persons. No model was available for construction of the gas bag, which would consist of three lateral units, each with 10 separate gas chambers.

Washington (AP) — The apparent cheapness of Europe following the war, the cheapness of oceanic travel and the increase in accommodations are variously ascribed by officials of the State Department as reasons for a marked increase in applications for passports by traveling Americans.

New York (AP) — The fifteenth national council of the Beta Kappa has re-elected all its officers for another term. Those re-elected were: President, Dr. Charles F. Thwing of Cleveland; O. C. Johnson, Vice-president, Dr. Francis W. Sheppard of Chicago; secretary, Dr. Oscar M. Voorhees of New York.

Warsaw (AP) — Russian Jewish refugees stranded in Poland on their way to the United States are now to have little choice but to proceed on their voyage during the coming fiscal year. The American consulate here has started to issue passport visas for those refugees who have been given permission by the Polish Government to return to their country provisionally. A statement issued at the consulate says 12 visas will be issued each month.

Berlin (AP) — Dr. Otto Wiedemann, former German Ambassador to the United States, now head of the Krupp directorate, has been designated as the prime mover in a scheme to unite the Rhenish steel industries in a huge combine embracing the Krupp, Phoenix, Rheinstahl, Thyssen companies and the Rhein-Elbe-Union.

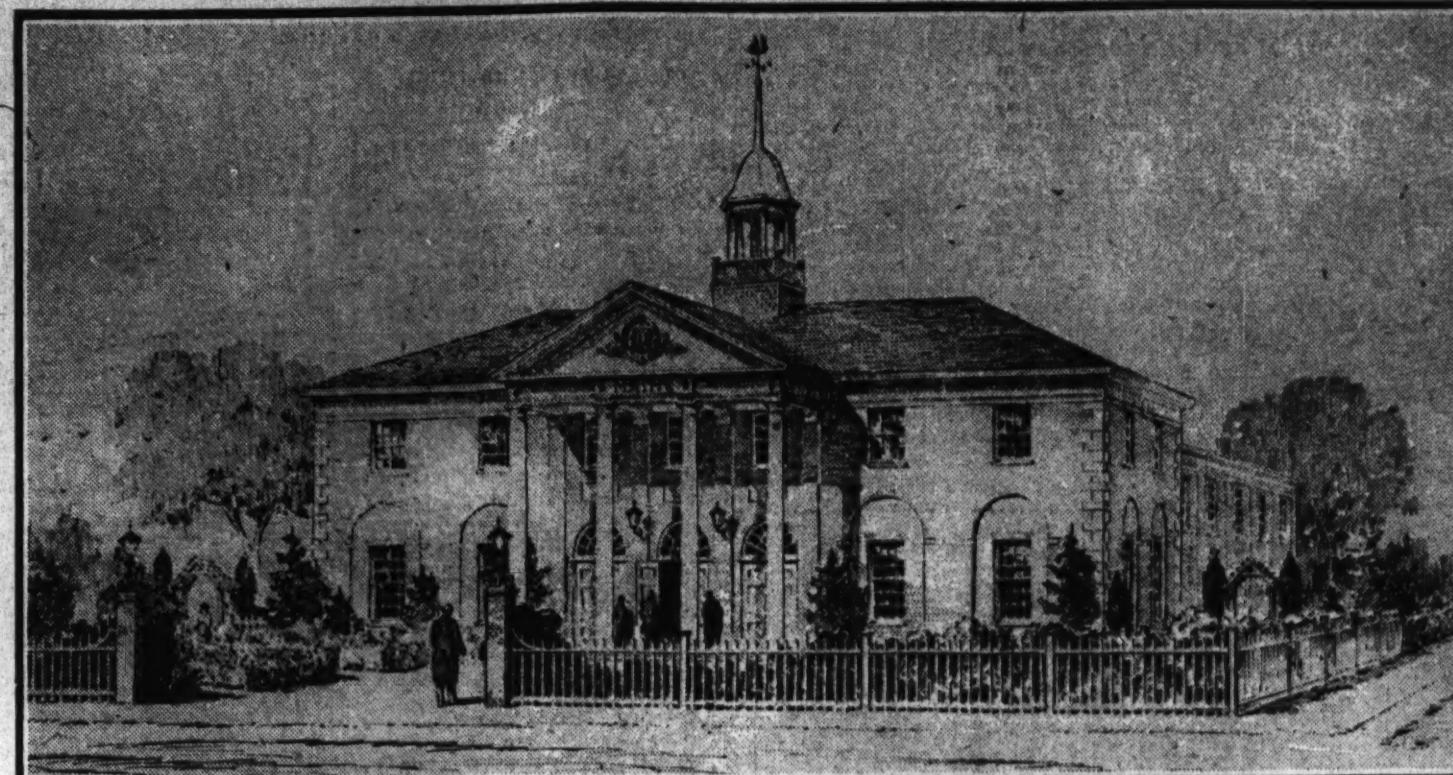
MOTHS

SENTINEL ANTI-MOTH
For Woolens, all clothing
protected. No cold storage.
No airing, no cleaning
order. Price \$2.00 by mail. SENTRY SALES
CO., 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

FOR HANGING PICTURES
WALL DECORATIONS
MOORE PUSH-PINS
Glass Headed Steel Points
Moore Push-Pins
Secure Hold Heavy Things
100 pds. everywhere
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Join Our 1926
Vacation Club
Home Savings Bank
75 Tremont Street, Boston

Maine's Fine New Building at Eastern States Exposition Grounds



Structure at Springfield, Mass., to Be Formally Dedicated on Sept. 22 in the Presence of a Large Gathering of Officials and Others.

Architects: John C. and John H. Stevens

JUNIOR CLUBS PLAN FOR GREAT SHOWING

Many Exhibits to Be Made at Eastern Exposition

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 9 (Special) — By far the most extensive showing of Junior Achievement Club activities and products ever made at one time will be given at the Eastern States Exposition during the week of Sept. 20. The miniature industrial city, with its factories and shops, will be larger than last year, and facilities for showing the work will be much improved.

There will be 12 industrial units

exhibiting the manufacture of

ceramic pottery, electrical equipment,

leather, paper, printing, reed work,

metal work, textile work, photog-

raphy, doll-to-mother, home

and foot-to-home improvement.

Each shop and factory will be di-

vided into three departments—pur-

chasing, production and sales—in

order that these may be clearly out-

lined in each case. Articles pro-

duced at the exposition, and hun-

dreds of others made during the past

year, will be put on sale to the

crowds.

The annual camp of picked club

members from the northeastern

states will this year be housed in

the model dormitory of the upper

floor of the new Central Hotel

instead of in tents. Several hundred

boys and girls will be in the build-

ing for the week and in addition to

their work in the industrial city,

will take part in educational tour

on the grounds.

Clubs from all the Junior Achieve-

ment centers will send teams to

compete in the championship demon-

stration and judging contests. A

number of special exhibits of a spec-

tacular and educational nature have

been arranged, illustrating some of

the novel lines of work done by the

interests represented by Mr. Long-

field.

STUDENTS ENROLL FROM MANY LANDS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 9 (Special) — Foreign lands are well

represented in the entering class at

Springfield College, which opened

today with an address in Assembly

Hall by the Rev. Dr. J. Burford

Parry. In all there are 27 foreign

students, and in no case has trouble

been experienced in obtaining their

entry.

Among the foreign students are

Dr. Peter W. Pukarpovitch, of the

University of Leningrad, Russia.

John Mo, who has been physical

director of Taishan College in Peking,

China, is returning to obtain his

Master's degree. Lachman March is

coming from Norway to study to be-

come a Y. M. C. A. secretary and

then return to his native land.

Yacoub Elfendi Fam, of Cairo, Egypt,

will arrive in a day or two to enter

the college as a freshman. There are

other students from the Argentine,

Italy, Greece, and central Europe.

Clean Your Favorite Neckties

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9 (Special) — Thousands of barrels of apples, a

large part of them the fruit of Maine

orchards, will be shipped through

the Maine State Pier to Newcastle,

England, as the result of negotia-

tions which are being made by Wal-

ter Vincent Longfield of Newcastle-

on-the-Tyne, who has conferred with

YOU CAN Teach Yourself to TYPEWRITE

\$1.00

Brings the book that shows you how

to typewrite

21 East 48th New York City

Send stamp for free samples

J. F. Rahn, 2433 Greenwich Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MAINE APPLES TO BE EXPORTED

Thousands of Barrels to Be Shipped to England

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9 (Special) — Thousands of barrels of apples, a

large part of them the fruit of Maine

orchards, will be shipped through

the Maine State Pier to Newcastle,

England, as the result of negotia-

tions which are being made by Wal-

ter Vincent Longfield of Newcastle-

on-the-Tyne, who has conferred with

YOU CAN Teach Yourself to TYPEWRITE

\$1.00

Brings the book that shows you how

to typewrite

21 East 48th New York City

Send stamp for free samples

J. F. Rahn, 2433 Greenwich Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Waiting For You

When you return from vacation

your daily order of

Whiting's Milk

cream and Butter

10¢ per pint, every day

Whiting Station — call Charles-

town 1166. Our delivery service

covers every street in Greater

Boston.

WHITING'S MILK

Dr. Kahler's Shoes

THE FIVE FAMOUS FEATURES

Scientifically Constructed

Makes Them Comfortable

A comfortable shoe made stylish.

FITTINGS BY EXPERT FOOT SPECIALISTS

Comfort and Satisfaction

Guaranteed

Dr. Kahler's Shoe Shop

Shoes for Men and Women

PARK SQUARE BUILDING

19 St. James Ave., 24 The Arcade

A Stop from Arlington St. Subway

BOSTON

WHITING'S MILK

MAINTENANCE

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN

Division of General Motors Corporation

NOYES-BUICK COMPANY

BOSTON GREETS VISITING MASON

Canal Zone High Officials Welcomed at Temple and Fourth Estate Lodge

Following their reception at the regular quarterly meeting of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts at the Masonic Temple, Boston, this afternoon, Right Worshipful Ralph Osborn, District Grand Master of the Canal Zone, and a group of high officers of the Masonic fraternity, will be entertained by members of Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at their forty-ninth communication tonight.

Mr. Osborn, who is accompanied by Right Worshipful Charles Cameron, Grand Secretary of the District Grand Lodge in the Canal Zone, is visiting in Boston as a guest of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, which has jurisdiction over Masonic affairs in the Canal Zone, in which there are seven lodges. It is a return visit to Massachusetts which these officers are paying. Most Worshipful, the Rev. Dudley H. Ferrall, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts; Charles Bulcom, Senior Warden of Fourth Estate Lodge, and Right Worshipful Frank H. Hilton, Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge, having made an extended tour of the Canal Zone and South America earlier in the year.

List of Guests

The other guests who will be entertained by Fourth Estate Lodge tonight include Right Worshipful Curtis Chipman, Deputy Grand Master; Most Worshipful Melvin M. Johnson, P. G. M.; Most Worshipful Arthur D. Prince, P. G. M.; Right Worshipful Frederick W. Hamilton, Grand Secretary; Right Worshipful Gorham W. Walker, District Deputy Grand Master; Right Worshipful Frank H. Hilton, Grand Marshal; Right Worshipful John W. Withington, District Deputy Grand Master; Worshipful the Rev. Dr. R. Perry Bush, Grand Chaplain; Worshipful Lyman S. Hapgood, Junior Grand Steward; Right Worshipful Frank L. Simpson, Past Deputy Grand Master, and Right Worshipful Stephen C. Luce Jr., Past Senior Grand Warden. Edmund F. Knight, Worshipful Master of Fourth Estate Lodge, has arranged an interesting program for the visiting officers. Lodge will be opened at 4:30 o'clock in the Masonic Chambers at Thompson Square, Charlestown, when the degree work will start. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock following which there will be a reception in the lodge room. Later the Fourth Estate officers will exemplify the degree work.

Bridge of Newspaper Men

Fourth Estate Lodge is composed chiefly of newspaper men and allied professions, and is believed to be the only newspaper lodge in the United States.

The visitors were welcomed by Grand Master Ferrall with an elaborate ceremony at the Boston Temple and although the Grand Master and his wife had but a few months ago at which time Right Worshipful Mr. Osborn acted as host, an interesting and detailed account of conditions in the Canal district was given to members of the Grand Lodge this afternoon by Mr. Osborn. The visitors attended the quarterly meeting of deputy grand masters of Massachusetts this afternoon at the Masonic Temple and were guests of the Most Worshipful Grand Master at luncheon.

ENGINEER PREFERENCES "PICK AND SHOVEL"

State Employee Quits—Says He Can Earn More

Francis R. Atkinson, employed as a civil engineer since 1912 in the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, resigned his place in the department several days ago and his resignation was accepted formally on Saturday, as he gave for his reason that he thought his salary of \$1800 a year was insufficient compensation. He has been in charge of a \$200,000 construction undertaking which has taken many hours of his time every day.

It is said the engineer upon resigning his place had remarked that he could make as much money or even more working with "pick and shovel," but his superiors were not inclined to take that rejoinder seriously, saying that an engineer of Mr. Atkinson's ability could do well for himself especially at this time when the services of such men are in great demand.

That officials in the Department of Public Works had tried to get a salary increase for Mr. Atkinson is known to the fact. He was in charge of the Wrentham-Plainville road construction work and so exacting were its demands that he usually put in from 10 to 12 hours a day for six days every week despite the fact that the State laws define eight hours as a working day.

It was said at the State House today that Mr. Atkinson's case illustrates conditions in more than one of the departments, especially those obtaining in the Public Works service where none but well and technically trained engineers are employed and the work they turn out is as good as the best in the State.

It is declared at the State House that 300 men are employed in the engineering part of the Public Works department and the average salary of these is from \$1200 to \$1400 annually, while the engineers in charge of the different contracts receive but small advances over what their assistants are being paid.

GASOLINE TAX BRINGS \$96,444 IN TWO MONTHS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 9 (Special)—The yield to the State of Rhode Island for the construction of new highways from the new gasoline tax of 2 cents per gallon now totals \$96,444.43 for the two months and two days that the law has been operative. Dealers will pay to the State for the July sales \$50,625.11. Promoters of the bill say that it is

apparent from the present collection that the State may count on \$425,000 in a year from the tax, which is approximately the amount estimated by advocates of the measure.

The Standard Oil Company of New York continues to be the largest contributor in this field, its July sales being nearly double those of its nearest competitor. The Standard pays in taxes for the month \$16,697.67. The Gulf Refining Company, second highest, pays \$7651.07.

BANDS OF MERCY ADD 16 BRANCHES

In the monthly report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals issued today, Francis H. Rowley, president of the society, announces that at the five hydrant stations in the city maintained by the society there were 16-

versus 10 in the new building.

Special Correspondence

Like many other prominent buildings in Jerusalem, that of the Jewish National Library is not seen until it is reached. Tall stone walls inclose most of the buildings, and only a break in the wall or an open gate reveals their presence. The Jewish Library building is approached through a winding side lane and becomes visible only when the end of the lane is reached. Between the end of the lane and the building is a small open space, too generously sown with stones, with holes in the ground resembling shell craters where stones were quarried, made for use of the library, especially of the Goldscheider collection which is housed in a separate building.

Dr. Hugo Bergmann's Work

The man behind the library is Dr. Hugo Bergmann, formerly of the University Library at Prague. He came as librarian with the Zionistic régime in 1920. He is responsible not only for the many gifts the

daily expanding tasks of listing, arranging and displaying properly the influx of books and periodicals donated. The gap between its actual and potential usefulness is a severe handicap.

PACKERS FACE DAMAGE SUIT

Plaintiffs Ask \$750,000—Charge "Combine" Drove Them Out of Business

Trial of the suit filed yesterday in the United States District Court, in which Edward J. McCaffrey and John J. McCaffrey of Pawtucket allege that they have been driven out of the rendering and packing business by a "packers' combine," and ask \$750,000 damages, will be probably held at the December term of court, A. A. French, attorney for the plaintiffs, said today.

The suit is being brought for three-fold damages, under a provision of the Sherman Act which prohibits combination in restraint of trade. The defendants are the New England Rendering Company, Hinckley Rendering Company, John J. Reardon & Sons' Corporation, S. A. Meagher Company, Eastern Oil & Rendering Company, N. Ward Company, Wilson & Co., American Agricultural Chemical Company, Consolidated Rendering Company, Swift & Co., Robert S. Bardley, Peter S. Bradley and Horatio W. Heath.

Trade Restraint

Attorneys for the plaintiffs hold that the action which is being brought is a very significant one, inasmuch as it involves the same points which have been mooted in regard to the Sherman Act for several years. The action asking for three-fold damages is unusual.

The plaintiffs say that they formerly did a very substantial rendering business in Pawtucket, but that members of the "rendering ring" or "packers' combine," although ostensibly competing with one another, formed a combine seeking to restrain trade and put out of business all those not members of the organization.

The plaintiffs say that they are having more satisfaction than a first-class job ever does, for it has been done without thought of pay.

The minister and his wife came home on a midnight train. When they rolled out next morning they were made very happy by the generous surprise for them. After that, it seemed very easy to clean the inside of the house.

And when all was done, they gave them even more satisfaction than a first-class job ever does, for it had been done without thought of pay.

The minister and his wife came home on a midnight train. When they rolled out next morning they were made very happy by the generous surprise for them. After that, it seemed very easy to clean the inside of the house.

Plaintiffs' Charges

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

Such methods soon affected the business of the plaintiffs. It is charged, and they were forced to listen to offers of purchase. Even these, the charges specify, were engineered by members of the organization, and were not sincere or completed. The plaintiffs in the end were forced to sell their business at what they say was a small portion of its worth, the charges declare.

Combination

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

Such methods soon affected the business of the plaintiffs. It is charged, and they were forced to listen to offers of purchase. Even these, the charges specify, were engineered by members of the organization, and were not sincere or completed. The plaintiffs in the end were forced to sell their business at what they say was a small portion of its worth, the charges declare.

Plaintiffs' Charges

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

Such methods soon affected the business of the plaintiffs. It is charged, and they were forced to listen to offers of purchase. Even these, the charges specify, were engineered by members of the organization, and were not sincere or completed. The plaintiffs in the end were forced to sell their business at what they say was a small portion of its worth, the charges declare.

Plaintiffs' Charges

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

Such methods soon affected the business of the plaintiffs. It is charged, and they were forced to listen to offers of purchase. Even these, the charges specify, were engineered by members of the organization, and were not sincere or completed. The plaintiffs in the end were forced to sell their business at what they say was a small portion of its worth, the charges declare.

Plaintiffs' Charges

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

Such methods soon affected the business of the plaintiffs. It is charged, and they were forced to listen to offers of purchase. Even these, the charges specify, were engineered by members of the organization, and were not sincere or completed. The plaintiffs in the end were forced to sell their business at what they say was a small portion of its worth, the charges declare.

Plaintiffs' Charges

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

Such methods soon affected the business of the plaintiffs. It is charged, and they were forced to listen to offers of purchase. Even these, the charges specify, were engineered by members of the organization, and were not sincere or completed. The plaintiffs in the end were forced to sell their business at what they say was a small portion of its worth, the charges declare.

Plaintiffs' Charges

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

Such methods soon affected the business of the plaintiffs. It is charged, and they were forced to listen to offers of purchase. Even these, the charges specify, were engineered by members of the organization, and were not sincere or completed. The plaintiffs in the end were forced to sell their business at what they say was a small portion of its worth, the charges declare.

Plaintiffs' Charges

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

Such methods soon affected the business of the plaintiffs. It is charged, and they were forced to listen to offers of purchase. Even these, the charges specify, were engineered by members of the organization, and were not sincere or completed. The plaintiffs in the end were forced to sell their business at what they say was a small portion of its worth, the charges declare.

Plaintiffs' Charges

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

Such methods soon affected the business of the plaintiffs. It is charged, and they were forced to listen to offers of purchase. Even these, the charges specify, were engineered by members of the organization, and were not sincere or completed. The plaintiffs in the end were forced to sell their business at what they say was a small portion of its worth, the charges declare.

Plaintiffs' Charges

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

Such methods soon affected the business of the plaintiffs. It is charged, and they were forced to listen to offers of purchase. Even these, the charges specify, were engineered by members of the organization, and were not sincere or completed. The plaintiffs in the end were forced to sell their business at what they say was a small portion of its worth, the charges declare.

Plaintiffs' Charges

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

Such methods soon affected the business of the plaintiffs. It is charged, and they were forced to listen to offers of purchase. Even these, the charges specify, were engineered by members of the organization, and were not sincere or completed. The plaintiffs in the end were forced to sell their business at what they say was a small portion of its worth, the charges declare.

Plaintiffs' Charges

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

Such methods soon affected the business of the plaintiffs. It is charged, and they were forced to listen to offers of purchase. Even these, the charges specify, were engineered by members of the organization, and were not sincere or completed. The plaintiffs in the end were forced to sell their business at what they say was a small portion of its worth, the charges declare.

Plaintiffs' Charges

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

Such methods soon affected the business of the plaintiffs. It is charged, and they were forced to listen to offers of purchase. Even these, the charges specify, were engineered by members of the organization, and were not sincere or completed. The plaintiffs in the end were forced to sell their business at what they say was a small portion of its worth, the charges declare.

Plaintiffs' Charges

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

Such methods soon affected the business of the plaintiffs. It is charged, and they were forced to listen to offers of purchase. Even these, the charges specify, were engineered by members of the organization, and were not sincere or completed. The plaintiffs in the end were forced to sell their business at what they say was a small portion of its worth, the charges declare.

Plaintiffs' Charges

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

Such methods soon affected the business of the plaintiffs. It is charged, and they were forced to listen to offers of purchase. Even these, the charges specify, were engineered by members of the organization, and were not sincere or completed. The plaintiffs in the end were forced to sell their business at what they say was a small portion of its worth, the charges declare.

Plaintiffs' Charges

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

Such methods soon affected the business of the plaintiffs. It is charged, and they were forced to listen to offers of purchase. Even these, the charges specify, were engineered by members of the organization, and were not sincere or completed. The plaintiffs in the end were forced to sell their business at what they say was a small portion of its worth, the charges declare.

Plaintiffs' Charges

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

Such methods soon affected the business of the plaintiffs. It is charged, and they were forced to listen to offers of purchase. Even these, the charges specify, were engineered by members of the organization, and were not sincere or completed. The plaintiffs in the end were forced to sell their business at what they say was a small portion of its worth, the charges declare.

Plaintiffs' Charges

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

Such methods soon affected the business of the plaintiffs. It is charged, and they were forced to listen to offers of purchase. Even these, the charges specify, were engineered by members of the organization, and were not sincere or completed. The plaintiffs in the end were forced to sell their business at what they say was a small portion of its worth, the charges declare.

Plaintiffs' Charges

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

Such methods soon affected the business of the plaintiffs. It is charged, and they were forced to listen to offers of purchase. Even these, the charges specify, were engineered by members of the organization, and were not sincere or completed. The plaintiffs in the end were forced to sell their business at what they say was a small portion of its worth, the charges declare.

Plaintiffs' Charges

The combination, it is alleged, worked by means of a central, directing committee which met at frequent intervals to determine what competitors should be suppressed, and what methods should be employed. The expense of suppression is said to have been apportioned among members of the "ring," and the bill asserts that large sums of money were appropriated for this work.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Legacy of China

A Review by
GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP.
Liberator of the Harry Elkins Widener
Collection, Harvard University

The Invention of Printing in China
and Its Spread Westward, by Thomas
Francis Carter. New York: Columbia
University Press. \$7.50.

THE Heathen Chinese is peculiarly annoying in his tolerant and irritating. Particularly annoying is his tolerant lack of interest in many things which seem important to a person of the Western nations. For instance, gunpowder, the invention of America are mentioned in the school books as the marvelous things which, in the fifteenth century, ushered in the Modern World. But the Chinese gave gunpowder to Europe as a good riddance; their collateral cousins, some think, populated America a long time before Columbus or Leif Ericson; and they were mastering the trick of printing before the reign of Charlemagne. In view of such facts, a thoughtful person, even though of European inheritance, can understand why these events do not impress the Chinese as epochal.

Or take the matter of dates. In connection with the invention of printing. No end of good has been used trying to decide whether the European invention should be dated 1400 or 1445 or 1450 or 1453 or 1455 or 1456. The Chinese, reading in a book written by a serious scholar who had much better opportunities to learn the facts than anyone can have now, that "inked blocks were first used at the end of the Tang Dynasty," i.e., some time before the year A. D. 907, lets it go at that. He may be right in thinking that a decade or two, either way, does not greatly matter at this late day, when there are so many other things quite as well worth thinking about.

Wondrous Tales
There have been for many years faint rumors, and definite statements in out-of-the-way places, that the Chinese possessed printed books at some unbelievably early date. But the date, A. D. 523, was so improbable (it is now discredited), and the absence of any connection between that date and the invention by Gutenberg 900 years later is so probable, that writers on the history of printing have mostly ignored it. Students of early printing, however, especially those who take an interest in other archaeological subjects, have been worried by these rumors, which have taken a much more bodily form during recent years. Wondrous tales of treasure trove have been coming from the Central Asian deserts, where many things fully as important as dinosaur eggs have been found.

Cut into the side of a rocky cliff are the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas, some of which have served continuously as Buddhist shrines for more than 1500 years. In the year 1907, a German tourist, Dr. Stein, who was removing one of these shrines found that he was working not on the solid rock but on brick. Loosening this, he opened a walled-up chamber. It was nine feet square, and piled ten feet high with manuscripts. There were 1130 bundles, each containing a dozen or more rolls. There is reason for thinking that the chamber was filled and walled up about the year 1035, when Kunit the Danu was ending his rule in Britain. A part of the contents has now reached Great Britain, and may be seen at the British Museum. On the British portion of the treasure is a book made by printing, six sheets of text with another for an illustration, and at the end of the statement that it was "printed on the (the Chinese equivalent for May 11, 883) by Wang Chieh, for free general distribution, in order in deep reverence to perpetuate the memory of his parents."

Oldest of Printed Books
This oldest of all dated printed books is named "The Diamond Sutra." It contains a section of the Buddhist scriptures, consisting of discourses by the Buddha to his aged disciple Subhūti, on the subject of the "non-existence of all things." It is this treatise on non-existence which has survived from 883 to 1925. A number of other books made in the same way, by printing and not written by hand, were found in the same place. These others are not dated, and it is entirely possible that some of these were made before the year 883. There are also others which are much later.

Another find of almost equal significance to that at the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas was made at an oasis 400 miles nearer Europe, at Turfan. There German excavators between 1902 and 1907 unearthed a number of monasteries in which there were rooms with the floors covered knee deep with torn and crumpled paper, books torn to pieces when the place was destroyed before the thirteenth century. Among these are numerous examples of printing. With materials such as this, it is easy for Professor Carter, who teaches Chinese at Columbia Uni-

versity, New York, to make a fascinating volume. He has done an easy thing unusually well, and at the same time he has done an extremely difficult thing with very great skill. He was not content to tell the story of Chinese printing for the first time in elaborate detail. He wished also to show that Europe owed to the Far East its typography, which the Chinese had tried and abandoned, and which is a distinct thing from printing.

From the point of view of literary craftsmanship, Professor Carter's astonishing achievement is in the way he carries this thesis through his book without destroying its interest to the general reader. He does this by a very simple and obvious device, but one of the hardest to hold to, of never once claiming more than his facts justify.

Chinese Influence

There is no shred of evidence that the man who invented a way to make moveable type in the Rhine Valley before 1450 had ever heard of books made in the Chinese way. If he had, there is nothing to make it seem probable that this knowledge would have helped him in working out his problem. On the other hand, it is as certain as any unrecorded thing can be that playing cards, and the way to make them rapidly, came into Central Europe from Central Asia by half a dozen routes before the

man who invented the good faith

as a scholar stands another difficult test, for he does, unwise, have

something to say about Gutenberg and the European invention. Herein Mr. Carter is not well informed; his "earliest" dated European block print has been the second for 75 years—but the contrast in the way in which he handles his facts when he is on and when he is off his own ground is so obvious that there is no loss of confidence in his scholarship or in the fairness with which he has presented his case.

Adhere to Program

To their program as announced, the authors strictly, but not stiffly, adhere. The impression received from the book is one of continuity and contemporary significance. Authors are dealt with, not as names to which lists of books are to be appended, but as human beings who have gone through, and passed on to their fellow men, experiences rich with meaning.

With particular reference to the literature of the United States, the letters receive added dignity from this refined presentation. In the novel, in the drama, in poetry, in criticism, despite the noise of the cage-hunters, the garret swarmers, and the eternally garrulous novices, some beauty has been wrought that enriches forever the American insight and outlook.

A surprising and a welcome aspect of what may generously be termed the American renaissance is the importance of criticism, and hence, of biography. It may be questioned whether criticism was ever

before read so widely in the United States as it is today. Certainly the hospitality of the publishers to so essentially "highbrow" a pursuit indicates a great popular interest.

Related to this is an increased interest in tales of men's lives, by themselves or by others. American biography is being ransacked for salient and attractive figures. Thus, while the readers of the cheaper novels may be more numerous, the reading public itself has vastly increased its taste for better things, and many who were once content with the conventional fiction have learned to prefer biography and autobiography.

"American and British Literature Since 1890" forms a most admirable guide-book to a fertile field. It is well and moderately written; it is comprehensive and unbiased; it is vigorous and alive.

Reviews in Brief

The Romance of the Edinburgh Streets, by Mary D. Stewart (London: Methuen & Co., Ltd., 7s. 6d. net) follows up the success of the author's book on the streets of Paris. Edinburgh, with her historic and literary associations, has long proved a mine of romantic wealth, and Mrs. Stewart in her very readable book has done full justice to her theme. For strangers and inhabitants alike it should prove an admirable companion for rambles both in the Old town and in the New. She begins appropriately with the Castle, with its store of memories and follows the Royal Mile down to Holyrood, recalling notabilities of a bygone age, and giving many new and entertaining anecdotes. Chapters are devoted to the Cowgate and Grassmarket, Greyfriars and George Square. Mrs. Stewart also makes Princes Street, George Street and the like yield a rich harvest of association. Indeed it is one of the particular merits of the book that the Northern slopes of the city receive more attention than has ever been accorded to them in books of a similar nature, and it will make many realize for the first time how rich in romance are the broad thoroughfares of the New Town.

History of the First, D. C. L. L. 1914, by E. M. Channing-Renton (Egypt Studies" publications, 25s. net), is well written, simple, graphic, and the doings in the war of one of the most famous regiments in British military history. The first battalion, D. C. L. L. formed part of the original British expeditionary force sent to Flanders in 1914. This book describes the history of the regiment from the beginning of the war in 1914 until the close of 1915, and is full of the thrilling incidents of those thrilling times. Perhaps the most impressive event of all occurred before the regiment went overseas. When the reservists were called up no margin of time could be given them in which to settle their private affairs. And yet all of them, to the number of nearly 4000, answered the call to the minute. Only five were lacking, and they

were found to be at sea; but after

ward they rejoined the colors, and at the active outbreak of hostilities the regiment had its full complement.

Nothing could be more eloquent testimony to the inspiration of genuine patriotism and the regimental ideal.

John Wenger, by Carlo de Fornero (New York, Joseph Lawren, \$2) contains 47 plates illustrating Mr. Wenger's work as a stage decorator in New York theaters and at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Wenger was one of the first men to make pictorial miniatures for the above stages of the modern motion picture theaters. His work in the Rivoli and Capitol Theaters, New York, in providing appropriate new curtains, draperies and characterizing accessories for performances which are changed weekly, has been of wide influence in improving the presentation of dancing and singing acts in association with the showing of photoplays. Mr. Wenger has even devised multiple sets for the presentation of opera in condensed versions, indicating the essence of the scenes by means of specially painted and adroitly lighted curtains rather than attempting to do big settings in little. His vein of fantasy, his keen feeling for the endless possibilities of silhouette, and his freedom from any inclination to seek realism in his stage pictures, all contribute to the satisfying effect of the many productions he has designed, made and lighted.

Does Your Daughter Own a Bible? We have Bibles of prices to suit any pocketbook. Send for Catalog or call at the Massachusetts Bible Society, 41 Bromfield St., Boston.

Try the Abbott Metal Marker Practical, Durable

Not a clip marker. Noting one line it can be erased, postage paid, to any where. We agree to pay it as paid.

SCOTT-ABOTT MFG. CO. 255 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED

New Address
Smith & McCance
5 Ashburton Place, Boston
Agents: Books by Mail
Old BOOKS
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
LIBRARIES BOUGHT

The Book of Life

RADIO

Radio Brings Big League to Back Yard

ENGLISH "HAM"
TALKS WITH SHIP
AT NEW ZEALAND

Operator of 2NM Gets the
U. S. S. Seattle Visiting
Wellington, N. Z.

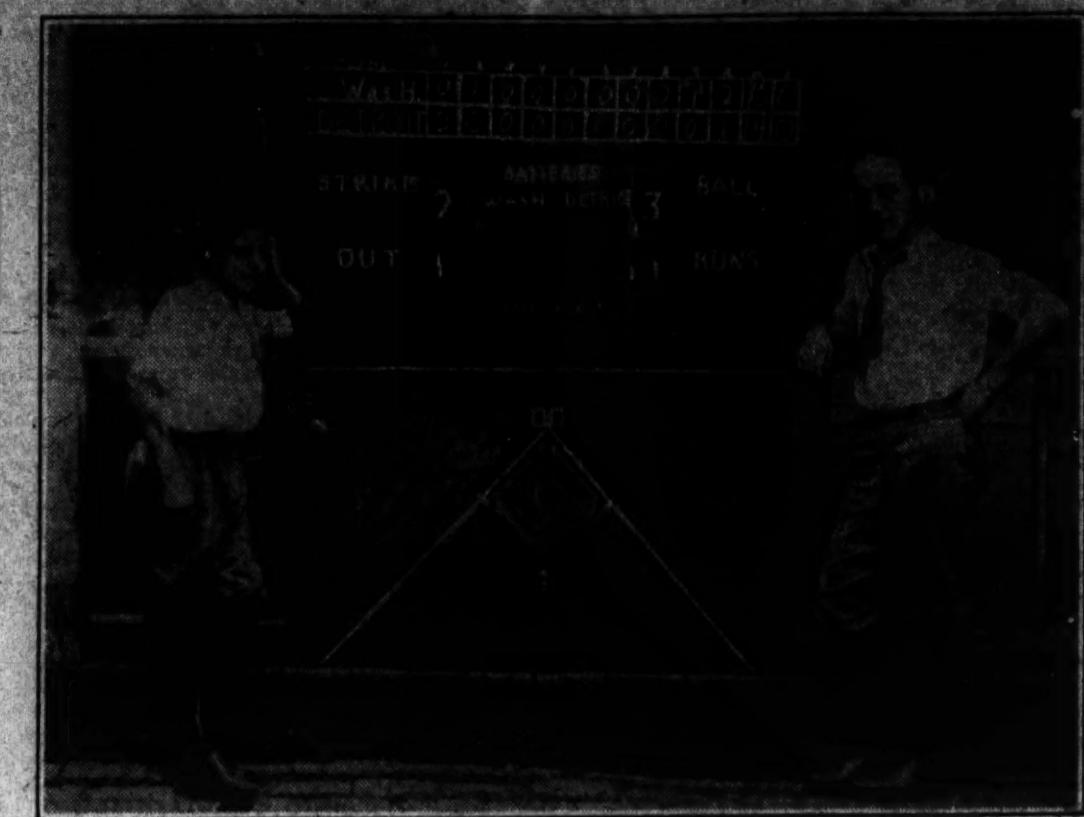
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 25.—On several occasions wireless experimenters have communicated by telephony with the farthest parts of the world, so that it is no longer possible to set up new records in long distance working. Mr. Gerald Marcuse, whose call sign 2NM is well known "on the air," is determined, however, to make amateur records in a new way over the old distances.

For several days Mr. Marcuse has been communicating during the hours of daylight with the U. S. S. Seattle, which has been at anchor in Wellington Harbor, New Zealand, and the conversation has been terminated each day by the fact, to use Mr. Marcuse's expression, that "it is his tea time and my breakfast time." A recent conversation on the subject of the weather revealed the fact that was brilliant sunshine at each end while communication was taking place.

Using Marconi Osram valves in his short wave transmitter, Mr. Marcuse finds no difficulty in maintaining good communication on a wavelength of 48 meters; when he gets tired of talking he finds it is very convenient to transmit gramophone records.

It is a striking proof of the strength at which his speech was received that the commander of the Seattle refused at first to believe that he was listening to an experimenter in England, but thought that a New Zealand amateur was playing a joke on him. Mr. Marcuse has received a cable from Buenos Aires stating that his conversation with the Seattle was overheard there and was very strong and clear.

After terminating his conversation with the Seattle, Mr. Marcuse overheard the ship exchange messages with the ships of the MacMillan Polar Expedition, which is now in Greenland. This linking up of an amateur in a Surrey town with Arctic explorers and a ship in a New Zealand harbor provides a remarkable instance of the way in which wireless annihilates distance.



Pacific & Atlantic Photo

THE much-heralded enterprise of the average young American is not exaggerated. It would seem it is not given proper credit, especially when an episode such as that printed herewith comes to public attention. Eddie Nelson and Jack Hor-

ner may be seen in the above picture, standing left and right, respectively, of their home-made baseball score-board. Now here is where the enterprise enters. These lads live in Washington, and during every game their home team plays out of town they tune in with the "old

World Series and
Football From WGY

THE fall sporting schedule of WGY, Schenectady, N. Y., will include many interesting events for sport lovers. Plans are now being made for the broadcasting of the World Series baseball games.

Eight football games, including not only the Big Three, but the leading intercollegiate contests to be played in the east will be put on the air. These games will be the exception of Harvard-Yale, will be taken in conjunction with WJZ of New York, which station will have charge of the pick-up in each case.

Night under the direction of Mrs. J. E. Harmon, Jr. Digest of the International Sunday School lesson for Sept. 12. WGY.

WDAY, Kansas City, Mo. (400 Meters)

8 p. m.—Piano-tuning number: "Aldred the Tell-Ma-Story Lady: Plantation Players." 11:45 to 1 a. m.—The Old Gaffer and the Nordic: "Old Gaffer and the Nordic." Plantation Players. Charles Dennerberger's Kansas City Athletic Club orchestra; Earl Coleman's Ambassador orchestra.

WGO, Des Moines, Ia. (400 Meters)

8 p. m. and 11 p. m.—Musical programs.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (400 Meters)

8 p. m.—Popular program. 8:45—Dinner music. Randall's orchestra. 3—Country program.

WAA, Dallas, Tex. (400 Meters)

8 p. m.—"The Lone Star Five in orchestra recital." 8:30—"Farmers' Hour: novelty entertainers." 11—Adolphus orchestra.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

WCG, Calgary, Alta. (400 Meters)

7 p. m.—Bedtime story. 9—Special studio program.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

XGO, Oakland, Calif. (400 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Mr. Pimm Passes By," a comedy in three acts, by A. A. Milne, presented by KGO Players under direction of Wilder Willard. 9—Music by Mr. Danow's music program by Ben Black's orchestra.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (400 Meters)

6:30 to 8 p. m.—Amusement and information.

6:45 to 8 p. m.—"Rudy" Selnick's Fairmont orchestra.

8—Program under the direction of Henri Gjordson. 9—Program of Canadian composers. 10—Jack Clegg's Caribbean.

KXK, Catalina Island, Calif. (311 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Porter's Catalina Island Marine Band.

WGY, New York City (400 Meters)

8 p. m.—"In the Studio" and mid-week services under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches. "Cushman Serenaders," talk. George C. Cushing's orchestra. "Gentlemen," orchestra; Vincent Lopez and his Pennsylvania Orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (400 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30—United States Army band, from Washington.

WNCB, Boston, Mass. (325 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner dance, Checker Inn Orchestra, "Limie's" Gallagher. 6:35—"Reminiscences," with Eddie Savelle. 7:30—"On the Trail with the Vandebombers." 8:15—"The Eddie Savelle Band." 7:30—"From Y-D Club" "Odeon-hod Godies" Night.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (400 Meters)

4:30 p. m.—C. E. Collins' tennis team.

7:30—"Courtney" program.

8—Chamber of Commerce organ recital.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (325 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Special program. 8:30—"Amphion Trio Concert."

WEAF, New York City (400 Meters)

6 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; Synagogue services under the auspices of the United Synagogue. American concert by the United States Army band, from Washington. Troubadours; Bossert Orchestra, Jas. C. Clegg and his orchestra.

WZB, New York City (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30—"News of Music." 8:30—"Bugs" Best of New York.

WEFH, Richmond Hill, N. Y. (316 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—"Sports, sport talk."

WEFH, New York City, N.Y. (316 Meters)

7:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—"Concert."

WGE, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

8 p. m.—Musical program. 9—Two piano recitals. 10 to 12—Supper music; dance orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (325 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—News orchestra and soloists. 9—Dance program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCG, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

7 p. m.—Midwest church service. Lutheran church. 8—Fairmont City Band.

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—United States Army Band.

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Concert from the Willows.

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—"Concert."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WCAC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Studio program."

WC

GOOD DEMAND FOR RAIL AND MOTOR ISSUES

Various Bullish Factors Are Responsible for Strong Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Buying of selected motor issues, including Chrysler, Dodge Brothers preferred, and Studebaker, imparted a measure of firmness to the stock market at to-day's opening, although general enthusiasm was dampened by prevailing high money rates.

Chrysler mounted more than 2 points to a new high record at 153 1/2, and Dodge preferred established a new top price at 150. High grade rail stocks made moderate improvements.

With car loading for the last week in August, setting a new high weekly record for all time, buying interest subsequently turned to the rail shares, and these responses soon turned the course of price movements.

Demand for the investment issues was especially brisk, bringing about early gains of 1 to 2 points in Alcoa, New York Central, Nickel Plate and Atlantic Coast Line.

Alcoa, the south and southwest, after giving the advance was helped by favorable dividend and market prospects. Southern Railway crossed 200 in anticipation of an increase in the dividend tomorrow, and Kansas City Southern, repeatedly mentioned in investment publications, also rose high for the year at 45 1/2.

Other strong spots included American Smelting, International Harvester and Bosch Magneto, but Black Trucks and Sears Roebuck were heavy.

A jump of 12 points in Italian lire to 42.7 cents favored foreign exchange dealings. Demand trading was unchanged at 44.814.

Investment Buying. Special activity and strength in various stocks was associated with pool operations, but the market also showed strong interest in investment activity which took in many of the high grade shares.

Further squeezing of the short interest in Chrysler carried it up to 155 1/2, and the sharp bulge in some issues was also attributed to an overall condition.

Call loans remained at 5 per cent, which caused some liquidation of speculative contracts in spots.

Rail Bonds Strong.

Advancing tendencies prevailed in today's bond dealings, with only United States Government obligations manifesting uneasiness over the recent firming up of money rates.

Strength of rail shares, based on the announcement of record loadings for the last year, of course, were the highest on record, was shared by the bonds of the carriers.

Buying activities were most marked in semi-primary issues, such as Florida, Western & Northern, 7% Denver Rio Grande, 6%, Erie Consolidated and 4% B. & L.

Oil men witnessed their upward movement under the leadership of Keltly and Pan American issues. The new International Telephone 5% established a new high record of 104.

The foreign oil presented a new point of interest, with a marginal increase of 7%, which sold at the high point of the year, Oriental Development & Swiss 4 1/2.

FREIGHT LOADINGS AT NEW HIGH 1.8 MILLION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—A greater number of freight cars were loaded during the week ended Aug. 29 than in the week on record, according to the American Railway Association. The total was 1,124,456, exceeding by 12,001 the previous record in the week of Oct. 24, 1924, when 1,112,456 cars were loaded.

Loading for the week of Aug. 29 was 1,124,456, or 1,000 cars over the week before, also exceeding by 103,427 the corresponding week last year and by 32,285 the like week in 1925.

MONEY MARKET.

Current quotations follow:

Call Loan—Boston New York	5%
Renewal rate—5%	5%
Outside commercial paper—5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Customers' com't. loans—4 1/2 to 5 1/2%	4 1/2 to 5 1/2%
Individual com't. loans—4 1/2%	4 1/2%

Bar silver in New York 72c

Bar silver in London 44s 11/2d

Mexican dollars .55 1/2c

Clearing House Figures.

Boston, New York

Exchanges—162,000,000 375,000,000

Balances—21,000,000 104,000,000

Year ago today—21,000,000

3% B. & L. bank credit—19,450,450 45,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Bankers

10 days—36,016

30 days—36,016

2 months—36,016

6 months—36,016

Non-member and private eligible bankers in general 1% per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates.

The 12 leading central banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Alton—4%

Baltimore—4%

Cleveland—4%

Chicago—4%

Detroit—4%

Kansas City—4%

London—4%

Philadelphia—4%

Richmond—4%

San Francisco—4%

St. Louis—4%

Amsterdam—4%

Athens—4%

Stockholm—4%

Berlin—4%

Paris—4%

Brussels—4%

Geneva—4%

London—4%

Paris—4%

Stockholm—4%

Berlin—4%

Paris—4%

FOREIGN WOOL MARKETS SHOW STRONGER TONE

More Interest Develops in Domestic Circles—Worsts Wanted Most

Considering the holiday nature of the last week, there has been a fairly good volume of business transacted, including nearly all qualities of wool, but more especially of the worsted types.

The business has not been generally distributed, however, and a number of houses have found trade rather quiet. With the return of the vacation season, there is reason to expect more interest in wool.

There seemed to be a more positive tone in the Summer Street market yesterday and today. This doubtless was in part to the fact that some manufacturers were in town, and early yesterday morning, including several woolen mill buyers who were looking for wool and by-products.

More than this, however, the trade was cheered up by the news from foreign markets, all calling for strong demand, and prevailing in the primary markets of the southern hemisphere.

France First at Melbourne

In Australia, rather better competition appeared in the Melbourne market Monday. While France was the leading buyer, American operators were also buying freely and even more so than when trading with a limited selection on the whole was reported as poor.

Best 64-70s ranged from \$1.03 to \$1.06, while wool not quite so fine was offered at 85 cents. The buyers to choose from were not far from 92 cents to \$1. clean landed, in bond, depending upon the wool and the several houses quoting. The offering was rather better the second day, and prices were up 5 cents each.

In Sydney this week the selection continues very ordinary, and quotations are difficult, but on the whole, the market appeared rather stiffer. Finally, choice 70s on the fine side were quoted at \$1.05@ \$1.06 clean in bond. Boston with exchange figured at \$4.36 and eight draft.

Best 64-70s are quoted almost as high as the combed wools, and are continuing best 64-70s topmaking at \$1.06. The combed wools, including good fair, length, spinning wools at \$1.01. For the best super 64s combining wools quotations varied according to the several importing agencies, from 93 cents to about \$1.

Adelaide Offering Well Sold

At the sale in Adelaide last week with 20,000 bales were offered, comprising: Primes for two days, 35 per cent of the offering was sold, England and the continent being the principal operators.

The best combing 64s, known as the Darling wool, which are of the red and yellow ruff, \$1. clean bales. The best southern wools, with exchange figured at \$4.36 on eight drafts.

Cables at hand from Buenos Aires report a better demand in the River Plate markets also, with France, Germany, and America buying, and prices throughout ruling higher.

The continental buyers are also interested in the wool still remaining in South Africa, and have been buying there again this week. Some business reported whence in good combing 64-70s, and in some 64-70s at a price equivalent to about \$1.10@ \$1.15 baled. Landed Boston, which appears to be rather above the Australian parity.

Reports from London and Bradford by cable indicate a better tone in the market there. Not only are the English buyers getting better demand from the export trade, but there is also a better export demand arising both for wool and goods.

Spinners, who have found the very precarious during the last few months, are beginning to get better terms from the manufacturers. Chiefly the demand appears to have been for Botany yarns up to date, and manufacturers evidently are beginning to cover against their spring orders.

The market continues to take very considerable quantities of fine and medium matchings, showing special interest in seventies. Then, too, Russia has come back into the market and is showing not a little interest in scoured wools.

Worsted Goods in Demand

The Bradford spinners, also, are starting fine in their quotations, and there has been a disposition in the last fortnight to advance spinning top prices, which are fully firm, while prices on crossbreds have become steady.

Ready-made. The tops are held at about 54 cents, while 50 cents is about the bottom for really wavy 64s, although it is probable that some business still can be done at 49 cents.

On this side of the Atlantic there is a feeling that prices in London are holding up, and are not far from the previous sales closing rates.

Bradford observers are predicting little or no change for crossbreds, and an advance of possibly 5 per cent on combed wools, with some bid.

Reports from the goods manufacturers are somewhat conflicting, but on the whole the position of worsted goods is very favorable and the manufacturers have unquestionably had a very substantial volume of late business against their previous seasons. Some of the mills have had a good sale on some lines of lightweight worsteds.

Evidently there is improving business also in woolen mills, although the purchases of the woolen mills in the raw material have not been conducive to a better market. The demand for woolen goods is so strong as for worsteds. Balbriggan clothes of the finer types for women's wear have been in very good request.

Current sales have included a fair weight of territory, which is a plus factor of a fine and medium quality of worsted with an edge of half-blood included, for which the mills have been paying \$1.20@ \$1.25, clean basis, for the good to choice lots. Some Australian 64-70s have been sold at \$1.10, clean in bond for good spinning wools and 64s have been sold at \$1.

Further sales of Montevideo 55-60s are reported at 46 cents; of 56s at 46@ 48c; of 58s at 28c; of 1/2Vs at 32c, and of Argentine Va at 28c@ 29c.

Ohio three-quarter combing 55-60s have been sold at 50c and that price also has been refused.

Ohio and Michigan quarter combing 55-60s have been sold at 48c. Scoured wools are rather slow of sale, although occasional sales have been made at prices fairly hardy. Nails are on the very side. Carpet wools are slow but firm.

Investment Trust Securities

Bid Ask
Am Founders Tr (new units) 92 95
Diversified Trust Shares 15 15.5
Financial Investment Co. N.Y. 17 17
Industrial Trust Shares 11 11.5
Int Stc Trust Am of 1% 125 125
do common 82 82
do units 125 125
United Am. Can. Bldg. 102 102
United American Electric 15 15
United American Railways 12 12
United Bankers 12 12
do common 60 60

BONDS

Int Stc of Am. & A. 1928 102 102
Bldg. B. 1932 50 50

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 P. M.)

Ajax Rubber Co 25 100 100
Alpine Mountain Steel 75 75
Am. Ag Chm 7/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 7/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 8/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 9/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 10/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 11/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 12/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 13/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 14/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 15/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 16/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 17/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 18/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 19/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 20/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 21/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 22/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 23/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 24/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 25/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 26/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 27/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 28/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 29/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 30/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 31/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 32/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 33/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 34/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 35/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 36/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 37/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 38/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 39/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 40/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 41/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 42/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 43/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 44/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 45/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 46/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 47/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 48/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 49/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 50/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 51/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 52/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 53/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 54/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 55/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 56/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 57/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 58/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 59/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 60/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 61/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 62/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 63/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 64/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 65/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 66/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 67/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 68/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 69/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 70/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 71/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 72/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 73/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 74/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 75/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 76/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 77/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 78/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 79/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 80/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 81/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 82/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 83/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 84/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 85/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 86/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 87/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 88/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 89/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 90/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 91/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 92/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 93/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 94/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 95/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 96/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 97/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 98/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 99/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 100/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 101/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 102/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 103/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 104/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 105/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 106/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 107/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 108/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 109/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 110/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 111/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 112/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 113/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 114/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 115/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 116/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 117/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 118/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 119/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 120/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 121/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 122/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 123/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 124/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 125/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 126/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 127/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 128/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 129/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 130/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 131/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 132/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 133/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 134/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 135/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 136/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 137/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 138/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 139/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 140/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 141/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 142/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 143/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 144/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 145/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 146/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 147/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 148/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 149/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 150/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 151/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 152/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 153/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 154/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 155/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 156/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 157/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 158/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 159/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 160/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 161/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 162/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 163/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 164/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 165/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 166/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 167/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 168/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 169/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 170/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 171/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 172/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 173/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 174/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 175/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 176/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 177/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 178/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 179/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 180/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 181/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 182/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 183/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 184/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 185/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 186/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 187/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 188/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 189/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 190/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 191/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 192/8s 100 100
Am. Chm 19

MANY ENTER FOR U.S. NET HONORS

About a Dozen Overseas Stars Will Endeavor to Wrest Title From Tilden

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Sixty-three players, including a dozen foreign stars, will endeavor to wrest the United States lawn tennis crown from W. T. Tilden of Philadelphia next week at the West Side Club, Forest Hills.

For five years the tall Philadelphian has occupied the throne and this year nearly all the seeded players, of which there are 14, have fallen before him in various tournaments.

The leading American challengers this year are again expected to be W. M. Johnston of San Francisco and Vincent Richards of New York. The former has thrice beaten him in the national tournaments and has bowed to the title of champion in the semifinals a year ago and has been vanquished in straight sets several times this season.

A French threat in J. R. Lacoste, Wimbledon champion, and Jean Borotra, hero of the Tricolor's victory in the Davis Cup finals against Australia, is also here.

Tilden has been seeded in the lower half of the draw, where he will face C. F. Fischer of Philadelphia in the first round. In the same half W. F. Johnston and R. C. Miller, both sons of Australia, Vincent Richards, B. I. C. Norton of St. Louis, Takeichi Harada of Japan and J. R. Lacoste have been seeded.

In the upper half, William M. Johnston and R. W. Williams, both California champions, H. G. Kress of California, Dr. G. T. Kline of New York, Jean Borotra and Jacques Bruneton of France and Manuel Alonso of Spain are seeded. The draw follows:

FIRST QUARTER

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, vs. Horace Orser, New York.
W. M. Washburn, New York, vs. Leon A. de Turcet, Seattle, Wash.
R. W. Williams, Brooklyn, vs. G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago.
John Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., vs. Jacques Bruneton, France.

Dr. G. T. Kline, New York, vs. L. B. Dailey Jr., New York.
A. H. Chapman Jr., Springfield, Mass., vs. Marceline France.
Edward Pfeifer, Louisville, Ky., vs. S. M. Had, Indianapolis.
A. W. Shaw, Providence, vs. Manuel Alonso, Spain.

SECOND QUARTER

H. G. Kinney, San Francisco, vs. Massanuki Fukuda, Japan.
Elliot Binsen, New York, vs. Allen B. Cade, New York, vs. Jerome Lang, New York.
P. L. Kynaston, New York, vs. H. E. Bowman, New York.

R. N. Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, vs. Neil Sullivan, Philadelphia.
N. W. Niles, Boston, vs. Dean Mathey, Hartford, Conn.

W. B. Ingman, Oakland, R. L. vs. C. B. Marsh, Buffalo, vs. Jean Borotra, France.

THIRD QUARTER

W. T. Tilden, 2d, Philadelphia, vs. C. F. Fischer, Philadelphia.
E. L. Williams, Chicago, vs. A. F. von M. P. Baker, Bronxville, N. Y., vs. F. C. Baggs, New York.
S. Ondra, New York, vs. D. L. O'Loughlin, Pittsburgh.

W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, vs. A. A. Seiden, Kuhn, New York.
E. R. Kress, New York, vs. S. H. Voshell, New York.
Kenneth Fisher, New York, vs. H. G. Macmillan, New York.
A. W. Jones, Providence, vs. J. O. Anderson, Australia.

FOURTH QUARTER

Vincent Richards, New York, vs. H. F. Dornheim, Philadelphia, vs. J. C. Donaldson, New York.
Irving Weinstein, New York, vs. J. W. Cattell, New York.
T. J. Mangani, Washington, D. C., vs. Takeichi Harada, Japan.

J. C. Norton, St. Louis, vs. M. B. Hutchinson, St. Paul.
D. W. Brown, St. Louis, vs. Fred Anderson, Brooklyn.
John Alman, Spain, vs. F. T. Hunter, W. W. Scott, Tacoma, Wash., vs. J. R. Lacoste, France.

PICK-UPS

ALTHOUGH Hornsby of the St. Louis Cardinals is leading the National League in hitting, his performance as a teammate is leading the major leagues in making base hits. He passed the 200 mark Monday and now has 205 hits to his credit. Last year he had 203 but the Cardinal manager has made 119 runs to Bottomley's 92. Cuyler of Pittsburgh leads the field in scoring runs with 116.

Pittsburgh and Washington are leading their respective leagues today with margins of eight games over the second-place holders. Pittsburgh leads the National League, and Washington leads the double plays, and Washington leads the American League in these respects. What a combination for a World Series!

The home run record for the major leagues has been broken almost every year. The biggest season totals for both leagues is 1657 and that record was passed last Monday.

For permanent Speaker of Cleveland, Cobb of Detroit and Collins of Chicago are all out of the game.

Harris of Philadelphia has been just as a factor in defeating the Boston Red Sox in the last two halfs of the season. In the first half he was the team's leading major league in making base hits. He passed the 200 mark Monday and now has 205 hits to his credit. Last year he had 203 but the Cardinal manager has made 119 runs to Bottomley's 92. Cuyler of Pittsburgh leads the field in scoring runs with 116.

Pittsburgh and Washington are leading their respective leagues today with margins of eight games over the second-place holders. Pittsburgh leads the National League, and Washington leads the double plays, and Washington leads the American League in these respects. What a combination for a World Series!

The home run record for the major leagues has been broken almost every year. The biggest season totals for both leagues is 1657 and that record was passed last Monday.

For permanent Speaker of Cleveland, Cobb of Detroit and Collins of Chicago are all out of the game.

Harris of Philadelphia has been just as a factor in defeating the Boston Red Sox in the last two halfs of the season. In the first half he was the team's leading major league in making base hits. He passed the 200 mark Monday and now has 205 hits to his credit. Last year he had 203 but the Cardinal manager has made 119 runs to Bottomley's 92. Cuyler of Pittsburgh leads the field in scoring runs with 116.

Pittsburgh and Washington are leading their respective leagues today with margins of eight games over the second-place holders. Pittsburgh leads the National League, and Washington leads the double plays, and Washington leads the American League in these respects. What a combination for a World Series!

The home run record for the major leagues has been broken almost every year. The biggest season totals for both leagues is 1657 and that record was passed last Monday.

For permanent Speaker of Cleveland, Cobb of Detroit and Collins of Chicago are all out of the game.

Harris of Philadelphia has been just as a factor in defeating the Boston Red Sox in the last two halfs of the season. In the first half he was the team's leading major league in making base hits. He passed the 200 mark Monday and now has 205 hits to his credit. Last year he had 203 but the Cardinal manager has made 119 runs to Bottomley's 92. Cuyler of Pittsburgh leads the field in scoring runs with 116.

Pittsburgh and Washington are leading their respective leagues today with margins of eight games over the second-place holders. Pittsburgh leads the National League, and Washington leads the double plays, and Washington leads the American League in these respects. What a combination for a World Series!

The home run record for the major leagues has been broken almost every year. The biggest season totals for both leagues is 1657 and that record was passed last Monday.

For permanent Speaker of Cleveland, Cobb of Detroit and Collins of Chicago are all out of the game.

Harris of Philadelphia has been just as a factor in defeating the Boston Red Sox in the last two halfs of the season. In the first half he was the team's leading major league in making base hits. He passed the 200 mark Monday and now has 205 hits to his credit. Last year he had 203 but the Cardinal manager has made 119 runs to Bottomley's 92. Cuyler of Pittsburgh leads the field in scoring runs with 116.

Pittsburgh and Washington are leading their respective leagues today with margins of eight games over the second-place holders. Pittsburgh leads the National League, and Washington leads the double plays, and Washington leads the American League in these respects. What a combination for a World Series!

The home run record for the major leagues has been broken almost every year. The biggest season totals for both leagues is 1657 and that record was passed last Monday.

For permanent Speaker of Cleveland, Cobb of Detroit and Collins of Chicago are all out of the game.

Harris of Philadelphia has been just as a factor in defeating the Boston Red Sox in the last two halfs of the season. In the first half he was the team's leading major league in making base hits. He passed the 200 mark Monday and now has 205 hits to his credit. Last year he had 203 but the Cardinal manager has made 119 runs to Bottomley's 92. Cuyler of Pittsburgh leads the field in scoring runs with 116.

Pittsburgh and Washington are leading their respective leagues today with margins of eight games over the second-place holders. Pittsburgh leads the National League, and Washington leads the double plays, and Washington leads the American League in these respects. What a combination for a World Series!

The home run record for the major leagues has been broken almost every year. The biggest season totals for both leagues is 1657 and that record was passed last Monday.

For permanent Speaker of Cleveland, Cobb of Detroit and Collins of Chicago are all out of the game.

Harris of Philadelphia has been just as a factor in defeating the Boston Red Sox in the last two halfs of the season. In the first half he was the team's leading major league in making base hits. He passed the 200 mark Monday and now has 205 hits to his credit. Last year he had 203 but the Cardinal manager has made 119 runs to Bottomley's 92. Cuyler of Pittsburgh leads the field in scoring runs with 116.

Pittsburgh and Washington are leading their respective leagues today with margins of eight games over the second-place holders. Pittsburgh leads the National League, and Washington leads the double plays, and Washington leads the American League in these respects. What a combination for a World Series!

The home run record for the major leagues has been broken almost every year. The biggest season totals for both leagues is 1657 and that record was passed last Monday.

For permanent Speaker of Cleveland, Cobb of Detroit and Collins of Chicago are all out of the game.

Harris of Philadelphia has been just as a factor in defeating the Boston Red Sox in the last two halfs of the season. In the first half he was the team's leading major league in making base hits. He passed the 200 mark Monday and now has 205 hits to his credit. Last year he had 203 but the Cardinal manager has made 119 runs to Bottomley's 92. Cuyler of Pittsburgh leads the field in scoring runs with 116.

Pittsburgh and Washington are leading their respective leagues today with margins of eight games over the second-place holders. Pittsburgh leads the National League, and Washington leads the double plays, and Washington leads the American League in these respects. What a combination for a World Series!

The home run record for the major leagues has been broken almost every year. The biggest season totals for both leagues is 1657 and that record was passed last Monday.

For permanent Speaker of Cleveland, Cobb of Detroit and Collins of Chicago are all out of the game.

Harris of Philadelphia has been just as a factor in defeating the Boston Red Sox in the last two halfs of the season. In the first half he was the team's leading major league in making base hits. He passed the 200 mark Monday and now has 205 hits to his credit. Last year he had 203 but the Cardinal manager has made 119 runs to Bottomley's 92. Cuyler of Pittsburgh leads the field in scoring runs with 116.

Pittsburgh and Washington are leading their respective leagues today with margins of eight games over the second-place holders. Pittsburgh leads the National League, and Washington leads the double plays, and Washington leads the American League in these respects. What a combination for a World Series!

The home run record for the major leagues has been broken almost every year. The biggest season totals for both leagues is 1657 and that record was passed last Monday.

For permanent Speaker of Cleveland, Cobb of Detroit and Collins of Chicago are all out of the game.

Harris of Philadelphia has been just as a factor in defeating the Boston Red Sox in the last two halfs of the season. In the first half he was the team's leading major league in making base hits. He passed the 200 mark Monday and now has 205 hits to his credit. Last year he had 203 but the Cardinal manager has made 119 runs to Bottomley's 92. Cuyler of Pittsburgh leads the field in scoring runs with 116.

Pittsburgh and Washington are leading their respective leagues today with margins of eight games over the second-place holders. Pittsburgh leads the National League, and Washington leads the double plays, and Washington leads the American League in these respects. What a combination for a World Series!

The home run record for the major leagues has been broken almost every year. The biggest season totals for both leagues is 1657 and that record was passed last Monday.

For permanent Speaker of Cleveland, Cobb of Detroit and Collins of Chicago are all out of the game.

Harris of Philadelphia has been just as a factor in defeating the Boston Red Sox in the last two halfs of the season. In the first half he was the team's leading major league in making base hits. He passed the 200 mark Monday and now has 205 hits to his credit. Last year he had 203 but the Cardinal manager has made 119 runs to Bottomley's 92. Cuyler of Pittsburgh leads the field in scoring runs with 116.

Pittsburgh and Washington are leading their respective leagues today with margins of eight games over the second-place holders. Pittsburgh leads the National League, and Washington leads the double plays, and Washington leads the American League in these respects. What a combination for a World Series!

The home run record for the major leagues has been broken almost every year. The biggest season totals for both leagues is 1657 and that record was passed last Monday.

For permanent Speaker of Cleveland, Cobb of Detroit and Collins of Chicago are all out of the game.

Harris of Philadelphia has been just as a factor in defeating the Boston Red Sox in the last two halfs of the season. In the first half he was the team's leading major league in making base hits. He passed the 200 mark Monday and now has 205 hits to his credit. Last year he had 203 but the Cardinal manager has made 119 runs to Bottomley's 92. Cuyler of Pittsburgh leads the field in scoring runs with 116.

Pittsburgh and Washington are leading their respective leagues today with margins of eight games over the second-place holders. Pittsburgh leads the National League, and Washington leads the double plays, and Washington leads the American League in these respects. What a combination for a World Series!

The home run record for the major leagues has been broken almost every year. The biggest season totals for both leagues is 1657 and that record was passed last Monday.

For permanent Speaker of Cleveland, Cobb of Detroit and Collins of Chicago are all out of the game.

Harris of Philadelphia has been just as a factor in defeating the Boston Red Sox in the last two halfs of the season. In the first half he was the team's leading major league in making base hits. He passed the 200 mark Monday and now has 205 hits to his credit. Last year he had 203 but the Cardinal manager has made 119 runs to Bottomley's 92. Cuyler of Pittsburgh leads the field in scoring runs with 116.

Pittsburgh and Washington are leading their respective leagues today with margins of eight games over the second-place holders. Pittsburgh leads the National League, and Washington leads the double plays, and Washington leads the American League in these respects. What a combination for a World Series!

The home run record for the major leagues has been broken almost every year. The biggest season totals for both leagues is 1657 and that record was passed last Monday.

For permanent Speaker of Cleveland, Cobb of Detroit and Collins of Chicago are all out of the game.

Harris of Philadelphia has been just as a factor in defeating the Boston Red Sox in the last two halfs of the season. In the first half he was the team's leading major league in making base hits. He passed the 200 mark Monday and now has 205 hits to his credit. Last year he had 203 but the Cardinal manager has made 119 runs to Bottomley's 92. Cuyler of Pittsburgh leads the field in scoring runs with 116.

Pittsburgh and Washington are leading their respective leagues today with margins of eight games over the second-place holders. Pittsburgh leads the National League, and Washington leads the double plays, and Washington leads the American League in these respects. What a combination for a World Series!

The home run record for the major leagues has been broken almost every year. The biggest season totals for both leagues is 1657 and that record was passed last Monday.

For permanent Speaker of Cleveland, Cobb of Detroit and Collins of Chicago are all out of the game.

Harris of Philadelphia has been just as a factor in defeating the Boston Red Sox in the last two halfs of the season. In the first half he was the team's leading major league in making base hits. He passed the 200 mark Monday and now has 205 hits to his credit. Last year he had 203 but the Cardinal manager has made 119 runs to Bottomley's 92. Cuyler of Pittsburgh leads the field in scoring runs with 116.

Pittsburgh and Washington are leading their respective leagues today with margins of eight games over the second-place holders. Pittsburgh leads the National League, and Washington leads the double plays, and Washington leads the American League in these respects. What a combination for a World Series!

The home run record for the major leagues has been broken almost every year. The biggest season totals for both leagues is 1657 and that record was passed last Monday.

For permanent Speaker of Cleveland, Cobb of Detroit and Collins of Chicago are all out of the game.

Harris of Philadelphia has been just as a factor in defeating the Boston Red Sox in the last two halfs of the season. In the first half he was the team's leading major league in making base hits. He passed the 200 mark Monday and now has 205 hits to his credit. Last year he had 203 but the Cardinal manager has made 119 runs to Bottomley's 92. Cuyler of Pittsburgh leads the field in scoring runs with 116.

Pittsburgh and Washington are leading their respective leagues today with margins of eight games over the second-place holders. Pittsburgh leads the National League, and Washington leads the double plays, and Washington leads the American League in these respects. What a combination for a World Series!

The home run record for the major leagues has been broken almost every year. The biggest season totals for both leagues is 1657 and that record was passed last Monday.

For permanent Speaker of Cleveland, Cobb of Detroit and Collins of Chicago are all out of the game.

Harris of Philadelphia has been just as a factor in defeating the Boston Red Sox in the last two halfs of the season. In the first half he was the team's leading major league in making base hits. He passed the 200 mark Monday and now has 205 hits to his credit. Last year he had 203 but the Cardinal manager has made 119 runs to Bottomley's 92. Cuyler of Pittsburgh leads the field in scoring runs with 116.

Pittsburgh and Washington are leading their respective leagues today with margins of eight games over the second-place holders. Pittsburgh leads the National League, and Washington leads the double plays, and Washington leads the American League in these respects. What a combination for a World Series!

The home run record for the major leagues has been broken almost every year. The biggest season totals for both leagues is 1657 and that record was passed last Monday.

For permanent Speaker of Cleveland, Cobb of Detroit and Collins of Chicago are all out of the game.

Harris of Philadelphia has been just as a factor in defeating the Boston Red Sox

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIALS

Arbitration in the Balkans

There are indications from several sources that M. Rendis, the Greek Foreign Minister, is quietly but deliberately proceeding with his proposals for the establishment of a pact of mutual guarantee and a court of arbitration in the Balkans. There is, of course, no great novelty in either of these propositions. Alliances and mutual guarantee pacts have been common enough in the peninsula, and it will be remembered that after the wars of 1912 and 1913 Greece, Serbia, and Rumania joined together in a mutual guarantee which, however, failed to withstand the strain of the Great War. Similarly, arbitration and even federation have frequently been suggested as the only remedies for the political ills of the Balkans, while a succession of statesmen have attempted, and failed, to bring about permanent peace by these means.

But the failures of the past by no means imply that the present initiative cannot succeed. Peoples who have gained their natural objective and for the most part acquired more territory than they ever seriously hoped to possess, and who are, moreover, weary of war, are more inclined to listen to reason than to indulge in imperial aspirations and flamboyant sabre-rattling. Furthermore, they breathe a different atmosphere—an atmosphere still faintly influenced by the admirable sentiments of peace and good will so freely voiced after the armistice, and very materially affected by the persistent efforts of western and central Europe to replace machine guns by argument in the settlement of international disputes.

That the peoples—the peasant peoples—of the Balkans would welcome compulsory arbitration goes almost without saying. From time to time they have been aroused by nationalistic agitators, until it appeared to the onlooker that the peninsula was filled to overflowing with fiery patriots prepared to go to any lengths that they might shift a frontier a few degrees east or west. But all this was merely superficial. The peasant is primarily devoted to his own small plot of land, and it is questionable indeed whether Bulgaria could raise a voluntary army for an assault on Saloniki, or Greece more than a handful of enthusiasts for the conquest of Constantinople. There is a great deal to be said, in general, for the conscription of wealth in time of war. Were it understood that this policy was to be followed unqualifiedly in this region, the prospect of further war in the Balkans would be very sensibly diminished.

Although one may give unstinted welcome to the initiative of M. Rendis, there would appear at the outset to be a certain incongruity about the proposals. It is proposed, for example, to set up a court of compulsory arbitration. That, of course, is necessary, for if nations are to decide whether or not they will submit any particular dispute to arbitration, little, if any, progress will have been made. If the Balkan States are to set an example to Europe in their determination to avoid war, they must adopt compulsory arbitration or nothing. This being the case, it becomes difficult to admit the necessity either for a new arbitral organization outside the League of Nations—to which all the Balkan States subscribe—or for the elaboration of any new pact of mutual guarantee fortified by individual alliances between the guarantors.

It is easy to argue, on the one hand, that alliances and pacts bind their members more closely to one another and are calculated to restrain disgruntled neighbors from disturbing the peace. But the obvious answer to this thesis is that, in an agreement to accept compulsory arbitration, military pacts, defensive or otherwise, between some of the parties thereto, are out of place. Furthermore, they are calculated to destroy an essential sense of equality. The only call for force would seem to be that at the disposal of the arbitral authority to impose its decisions in case of necessity.

Above all, of course, it will be necessary to secure a court with no political ax to grind and otherwise above suspicion.

Finally, the ex-allies in the peninsula will sooner or later have to face the problem of bringing in the ex-enemy. There will be noticed in all these projects, whether they be propounded in western, central, or eastern Europe, absolute insistence that the existing treaties and the territorial status quo must be maintained inviolate. In the main, then, the proposition amounts to a countersigning of the peace treaties, even, it may seem, involving the ruling out of that clause in the Covenant of the League, which, in certain circumstances, permits of treaty revision. This idea may appeal to Greece, Serbia, and Rumania, whose national ambitions have been gratified; but it is doubtful whether it will appear equally inviting to the Bulgarians who, despite treaties and the League of Nations, are still seeking the promised seaport on the Aegean.

Unless Bulgaria comes into the scheme, however, there can be no practical amelioration of the situation, and it is self-evident that Bulgaria will wish to raise many issues which her neighbors regard as an attempted infringement, either of the peace treaties, or their national sovereignty. For the rest, any differences between the ex-allies, as, for example, the Greco-Serbian dispute concerning the control of the Saloniki railroad, ought, in the event of failure to reach direct agreement, to pass automatically to the League for settlement.

In view of these considerations, it is possible that the moral effect of M. Rendis' activities will be of greater significance than their immediate practical result. But even to talk arbitration is a step in the right direction, and if it does no more than induce the Balkan peoples to avail themselves of the facilities which are already at their disposal, and which, incidentally, they have formally pledged themselves to employ, a great work will have been accomplished and an admirable example will have been set to the rest of Europe.

When, in June of this year, the editor of the North American Review presented, in symposium form, the views of many contributors in opposition to the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, it was promised that in the September issue of the same magazine there should appear the opinions of other equally representative persons who are in favor of law enforcement. True to that pledge, many pages of the forthcoming number, as indicated by advance proof sheets already released, are devoted to what might be referred to as Chapter Two of the symposium. It is explained in a prefatory note that the arguments, or views, presented are not in the form of affirmative and negative briefs. This is because of the fact that those now appearing were written and in the hands of the editor before the appearance of the June issue of the magazine. Hence the statements made appear to have been in no way influenced or colored by claims previously advanced. To that extent they are ex parte and uncontroversial.

In a discussion of the first installment of this symposium in these columns it was observed that while "an outlet for repressed passion, a relief, so to speak, for an alcoholic complex, the North American Review symposium may have its merits, as a contribution to the serious discussion of the prohibition question, its value is slight." In the utmost fairness the same may be said of the current chapter. The views expressed are, of course, in direct contradiction and attempted refutation of every major premise assumed by the enemies of enforcement. Whereas it was previously insisted that the law is not being enforced, and that it can never be successfully enforced, it is now made to appear that such enforcement has been proved not only possible, but practical.

The opportunity has passed for indulging in academic discussions of prohibition. For more than half a century, east and west, north and south, in the United States, the saloon and all its evil allies were arraigned and, in due course, convicted in the court of public opinion. There were few who, during all those years, appeared in defense of the liquor traffic, the saloon, the dive, or any of its self-confessed accomplices. Those now eloquent as the champions of what they call personal liberty evidently hoped that the people of a great and progressive nation could never be aroused to a realization that they could defy and destroy an evil claiming such tremendous political and money power.

But that time did come, as the time eventually will come when kindred evils will be overcome and destroyed, bringing with it a realization of the greater power and force of an aroused public conviction.

The result was the almost unanimous adoption by the states of the amendment which has been written into the Constitution. The people who, in sober possession of their own senses, ratified this addition to the organic law, and those who have gladly and hopefully sought to conform to and abide by it, cannot be told that their solemn edict is regarded as a mere scrap of paper. They were not convinced by the formidable showing made in Chapter One that law enforcement is impossible. They do not need the reassuring message now sent out to convince them that it is being enforced, and that the benefits promised and expected are being realized.

Among those contributing to the second number in the symposium is Wayne B. Wheeler, official spokesman for the Anti-Saloon League, whose estimate one is quite as willing to accept as that of Captain Stayton, appearing in behalf of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. Representative John G. Cooper, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is perhaps as credible a witness as Representative Hill, who has openly boasted his contempt for prohibition. Then there appear Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard University; Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins University; James J. Britt, chief counsel for the Prohibition Unit; Walter A. Morgan, chairman of the Law Enforcement Commission, Congregational Churches of the United States; Cornelia J. Cannon, student and essayist; Richard J. Hopkins, Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas; R. H. Scott, an automobile manufacturer, and Horace D. Taft, a former opponent of national prohibition.

It is easy to argue, on the one hand, that alliances and pacts bind their members more closely to one another and are calculated to restrain disgruntled neighbors from disturbing the peace. But the obvious answer to this thesis is that, in an agreement to accept compulsory arbitration, military pacts, defensive or otherwise, between some of the parties thereto, are out of place. Furthermore, they are calculated to destroy an essential sense of equality. The only call for force would seem to be that at the disposal of the arbitral authority to impose its decisions in case of necessity.

Above all, of course, it will be necessary to secure a court with no political ax to grind and otherwise above suspicion.

Finally, the ex-allies in the peninsula will sooner or later have to face the problem of bringing in the ex-enemy. There will be noticed in all these projects, whether they be propounded in western, central, or eastern Europe, absolute insistence that the existing treaties and the territorial status quo must be maintained inviolate. In the main, then, the proposition amounts to a countersigning of the peace treaties, even, it may seem, involving the ruling out of that clause in the Covenant of the League, which, in certain circumstances, permits of treaty revision. This idea may appeal to Greece, Serbia, and Rumania, whose national ambitions have been gratified; but it is doubtful whether it will appear equally inviting to the Bulgarians who, despite treaties and the League of Nations, are still seeking the promised seaport on the Aegean.

Unless Bulgaria comes into the scheme, however, there can be no practical amelioration of the situation, and it is self-evident that Bulgaria will wish to raise many issues which her neighbors regard as an attempted infringement, either of the peace treaties, or their national sovereignty. For the rest, any differences between the ex-allies, as, for example, the Greco-Serbian dispute concerning the control of the Saloniki railroad, ought, in the event of failure to reach direct agreement, to pass automatically to the League for settlement.

In view of these considerations, it is possible that the moral effect of M. Rendis' activities will be of greater significance than their immediate practical result. But even to talk arbitration is a step in the right direction, and if it does no more than induce the Balkan peoples to avail themselves of the facilities which are already at their disposal, and which, incidentally, they have formally pledged themselves to employ, a great work will have been accomplished and an admirable example will have been set to the rest of Europe.

Chapter Two of a Symposium

last few years various regions of the United States have seen the development of what are known as "land booms," or concerted efforts by owners of vacant lands to manipulate sales so as to force prices far above their former levels. In some cases these manifestations have occurred in great cities; in others the "boomed" land has become desirable for residential or productive purposes because of some special advantage of climate or soil. The methods followed by the exploiters vary, but are alike in that the investing public is everywhere urged to regard higher prices of land as beneficial, and speculation in land, or securities based upon it, as perfectly legitimate. It is only useful to turn to some of the advertisements of vacant lots in the vicinity of New York or Los Angeles, or to the appeals from land-promoting concerns in Florida, to see that in every instance the higher cost of land, on which the future population must live and work, is distinctly hailed as something to be welcomed.

Just why it should be considered advantageous that opportunities to get a piece of land on which to build a home, or raise fruit or vegetables, should have an ever-upward trend in price, thus directly adding to the already high cost of living, is one of those problems for which no one seems to know the solution. Why should low prices for everything that the consumer buys be desirable, with the one exception of land? Is it conceivable that the general welfare is promoted by conditions that make it still harder to get a bit of the earth's surface on which to live and work?

Probably in no other country except the United States has the annual camp meeting,

which fills in summer much the same place in rural social life as the "protracted meeting" of the winter season, become a fixed and regularly recurring event.

The warm weeks of the early fall are those set apart for the observance of these informal ceremonies. In a crude setting, usually, near some clear lake or running stream which will afford water for campers, their horses, and—in recent years—their radiators, there is erected a spacious tent or frame structure, around which cluster, in neighborly groups, the improvised temporary camps of worshipers, preachers and exhorters. The whole forms a picturesque mixture of drab and white, and of a morning, when the air is clear and cool and the sun is just visible above distant hilltops, the smoke from inviting cook stoves and "Dutch" ovens suggests comfort even under what might seem to be unavoidable difficulties.

There is a Sabbath stillness about these camps. And during the course of the almost continuous services which all are expected to attend there is even more of this restful quietude. The person who visits one of these meeting places based upon amusement, or one who goes to scoff or ridicule the simple expositions of the believers' faith, might far better have remained away. He who goes to be persuaded, or perhaps convinced, cannot fail to be moved by the sincerity and devotion of those who make of the occasion a ceremony by which they hope to be uplifted and regenerated.

One imagines that in a sense these annual camp meetings are a sort of preliminary thanksgiving service. Hearts filled with appreciation of material blessings bestowed seek the opportunity to give audible expression to their gratitude. With recurring seasons of bountiful harvests there is much to be grateful for. In the temples which groves and wooded hills provide is found a fitting place for this simple ceremony. With voices raised in song or exhortation there may be mingled those of the woods and distant prairies. But these interpolated sounds are not distracting or disturbing. They are not derivative. One almost imagines that the feathered and fury denizens who yield temporary dominion of the camp grounds to the visitors welcome the intrusion. The simple lesson of devotion and thanksgiving seems to dignify and clothe itself in its own becoming armor of impenetrability against careless or premeditated scoffing.

Editorial Notes

"Men may come and men may go," wrote Tennyson in "The Brook," "but I go on forever." And today it would seem fair to add to his sentiment the fact that kings and emperors also do likewise. For, after all that has happened of late years, some may be surprised to learn that fifteen kings and a reigning queen still survive in power, while two emperors and one empress yet remain. In passing, there are some thirty-six presidents on the globe, with terms ranging from one year to life. Of other titles—for the rest of the world's eighty-three governments display varying tastes—we find governor, or governor-general, as the title of about half a dozen Government heads, sultan of three, and shah, high commissioner and prince, each of two. Then there may be found a viceroy, a regent, a state head, a chief executive, a tsar, an ameer, a maharajah, a bey, and a grand duchess. Quite a matter, it would appear, of paying your money and taking your choice.

Truly the little straws that have been indicating for some time past which way the wind is blowing as regards the treatment of animals in civilized communities are becoming so numerous that they are forming a regular weather vane. Not long since, for instance, a resolution was passed by the American Veterinary Medical Association to the effect that no dog whelped after January 1, 1928, shall be eligible for a prize if shown with cropped ears. The preamble to the resolution stated that such a practice involved unnecessary cruelty, and the association added that it pledged itself and its individual members to help maintain the popularity of those breeds of dogs which heretofore have been commonly cropped. All credit to Dr. William H. Kelly, who introduced the resolution, and hearty congratulations to the members assembled in convention in Portland, Ore., who passed it without even a dissenting vote.

The Significance of High Prices

garded, however unjustly, as profiteers who were trying to extort unreasonable gains. How the average citizen regards advancing costs of what he has to buy is shown each time the price of gasoline is marked up. The press is filled with protests and complaints against what are alleged to be monopolistic practices, and alert politicians scurry around suggesting various remedies that somehow or another never seem to have much effect. From the viewpoint of the consumer, everybody apparently wants low prices, and the general endorsement by the American people of the Administration policies of economy and reduced taxation is based upon the conviction that high taxes are in large part responsible for high prices.

Turning to another field of activity, quite the contrary view is found to prevail. During the

last few years various regions of the United States have seen the development of what are known as "land booms," or concerted efforts by owners of vacant lands to manipulate sales so as to force prices far above their former levels. In some cases these manifestations have occurred in great cities; in others the "boomed" land has become desirable for residential or productive purposes because of some special advantage of climate or soil. The methods followed by the exploiters vary, but are alike in that the investing public is everywhere urged to regard higher prices of land as beneficial, and speculation in land, or securities based upon it, as perfectly legitimate. It is only useful to turn to some of the advertisements of vacant lots in the vicinity of New York or Los Angeles, or to the appeals from land-promoting concerns in Florida, to see that in every instance the higher cost of land, on which the future population must live and work, is distinctly hailed as something to be welcomed.

Recent controversy has brought to general notice the fact that the monopoly of the production of motion pictures lies with America. It is perhaps less clearly realized that through these pictures the United States makes its most widely diffused "cultural" appeal to the world. Europe knows America mainly through the film, and many a French bourgeoisie, or his English equivalent, believes that all Americans however like a large magnet with which the stars of the film play their dramatic and emotional scenes.

Such influences in Europe are, however, in all probability without any profound effect. They add to the belief which every European holds, that all Americans are indefinitely rich. The influence of motion pictures on the Orient is a different matter. On this subject I have collected information in a number of Oriental countries, from Egypt to China and Japan, and more recently I have been visiting the Hollywood studios to attempt to gain further facts.

In the first place, I wonder if it is understood how far the motion picture penetrates in the Orient. I remember, one day, wandering into a Chinese village in which not a single word was anywhere displayed in any Occidental language. Here, I thought, Western influence has not yet penetrated.

At that moment I turned a corner and in the next narrow street was a placard with a face in the middle and an inscription in Chinese characters round the edges. And the face was the face of Harold Lloyd. The extent of the penetration of the film into China may be gauged from the fact that Douglas Fairbanks told me that last year he had made a quarter of a million dollars in China alone from his pictures.

In India, the penetration into the smaller towns is, I believe, less complete. But the Indian peasant, whenever he has the money and is near enough to a show, is a keen cinema supporter. In Cairo the streets seem full of picture houses. "They are in London or New York," it may be asked. "Why should not this be so?" "Why should the Westerner have fun which is denied to fellow-humans in the Orient?" Superficially that seems a charitable view, but let us examine the fundamentals of the situation.

How does the "movie" show affect the Oriental? Let me first of all give the statement made to me by an Indian Commissioner of Police. "The Oriental," he said, "unless he has come under Western influences, believes that a man should keep his wife or wives out of public attention. He veils his own wife or keeps her indoors."

"In days gone by he had respect for the white man because he saw that the white woman was seemingly well protected and well respected. Mind you, at that time the Oriental knew in reality very little of Western life. What does the film do? It brings within the reach of anyone who has a few annas to spare the realities, or supposed realities, of Western life.

"Nothing could have a more pernicious effect than some of the scenes in so-called comedies. You see half-dressed Western women being dragged and pulled about by Western men. Have you ever watched Indians or Chinese enjoying a scene like that? Indians particularly are greatly affected mentally by them, and the results are not pleasant."

This testimony is not an isolated one. It is borne out

Films and the Orient

by Mr. Hussey, the film censor for the Federated Malay States. I spent a day with him in his office with Mr. Hussey and watched his work of work. He said that he was given a very wide discretion in his power of censorship, and that he could do his best to exercise it fairly.

"I do not like to prohibit altogether, while over which come I have to prohibit altogether, that is, certain objectionable passages have to be removed."

I then went into Mr. Hussey's private projection theater and watched him at work on some of the films presented for his consideration.

"I will show you," he said. "Some films which I have banned during the last month, and tell you my reasons for doing so."

First of all, we were shown a "dancing-club" comedy.

"This," said Mr. Hussey, "is obviously impossible. There are inadequately dressed women dancing on the screen, and for the purposes of comedy they are treated with some violence by the male characters. It would be impossible to estimate the harm that might be done by that picture in a cosmopolitan city like Singapore, where a comparatively small number of white people, British and Americans, are surrounded by a large number of Chinese and Indians."

The next picture showed an Indian prince making love to an American lady at a Continental watering place.

"This," said Mr. Hussey, "is unfortunately only too frequent, a theme with certain film companies. It is obviously impossible in the Orient to show films which deal with such intimate intercourse. I am inclined to consider these films in which Western women are exposed and roughly treated as the most important group with which I have to deal."

"There are other films, though, which are unsuitable for quite different reasons. For instance, if the news reels show outbreaks and disturbances in any part of the Islamic world, it is obviously unwise to show news reels in other parts of the world where Moslems predominate. It is sometimes said that an insidious form of revolutionary propaganda is carried on throughout the Orient by means of news reels, but this I am very slow to credit."

"The last big group of films which we have to discourage," he added, "is that which shows gambling and crimes of violence. The Chinese, particularly, have always loved gambling, and when they see fashionable American men and women indulging in high stakes at Monte Carlo they are apt to follow the example in their own quarters as far as is possible."

"The statement that crime and methods of crime are learned from the film is perhaps exaggerated, and yet I have definite evidence in certain cases."

"Here," continued Mr. Hussey, showing me a cutting from the Straits Times, "is a man confessing that the method he tried to employ in a crime was a method which he had seen carried out successfully by a screen villain."

I have taken these few examples from the material which I have collected to show that motion pictures constitute a real problem in the Orient. I wish in my next article to deal with Hollywood's reaction to this effect which its work is having on Eastern thought, and also to propose certain steps which might be taken for the amelioration of the present situation.

R. L. M.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, Sept. 9 (AP) An executive session of the Cabinet early next week will decide the German Government's position on formal participation of the Foreign Minister, Gustav Stresemann, in a conference with allied statesmen on the proposed security pact. The Chancellor, Dr. Luther, and Dr. Stresemann are still absent from Berlin. President von Hindenburg is returning from his holiday in Bavaria, and in the absence of these statesmen official quarters declined to discuss the reported decision of the allied foreign ministers to invite Germany's representatives to a conference. It is the German desire that the forthcoming conference will be able to take decisive and final action on the security pact, avoiding the necessity